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POLITICAL TRUCE BETWEEN CONGRESS & GOVT.?

Outcome Of Calcutta Pourparlers

No Direct Action In Near Future: Demand Of Transfer Of Power After Elections

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.)

A kind of political truce between the Congress and the Government appears to be the outcome of the recent discussions between Congress leaders and the representatives of the British Government in India, according to informed Congress circles, writes the political correspondent of the Associated Press of India, reviewing the results of the Calcutta pourparlers.

The Government was anxious to be assured, following recent demonstrations and speech, that the Congress was not preparing for some kind of direct action. In fact the Government wanted an assurance regarding Congress intentions.

Congress leaders during their recent talks with the Bengal Governor Mr. Casey and Mahatma Gandhi during his talks with Lord Wavell are reported to have assured the Government that the Congress has no intention of starting any direct action in the immediate future.

The All-India Congress Committee had, after full deliberations, decided on contesting the elections, both to the Central and Provincial Assemblies, to enforce the demand of the Congress for immediate transfer of power from Britain to India. In pursuance of this decision, the Congress was now in the midst of the election campaign and it had no intention of doing anything other than fighting the elections until it had demonstarted the support behind its demand for immediate transfer of power to the people of India.

CONGRESS CREED

As regards Government's doubts that the Congress policy of non-violence was receding to the background, the Working Committee has promptly reaffirmed the creed of non-violence. The resolution on non-violence has been described by the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, as "the most important of the resolutions of the Working Committee passed during the Calcutta Session." This remark of the Congress President, it is pointed out, is not without significance.

Certain doubts had been in Government's mind and in the minds of a section of the public that the Congress expression of sympathy with and support of the members of the Indian National Army, perhaps meant a change in the Congress policy.

The Working Committee on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi has made it clear that its expression of sympathy and admiration of these men and women, in no way effected the Congress creed of non-violence for the purpose of attaining India's political freedom.

Having assured the British Government's representatives of these vital points, the Congress leaders are reported to have urged on them the urgency of demonstrating their response to the Congress demand by expediting release of the remaining political prisoners and adoption of a more cordial policy towards the Congress.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE

On the part of the Government, it is learnt, it was stated that Government were prepared to look into all cases of political prisoners with a view to expediting their release and Government had already removed many of the restrictions and bans on political organisations and more of such rstrictions would go.

The Calcutta talks have thus helped to clear the atmosphere and as suggested by the Viceroy in his speech to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, political negotiations can start in better and more congenial atmosphere. Further results of the Calcutta pourparlers will begin to unfold themselves gradually as time advances, according to reliable sources. The immediate effect is a change in the tone of political speeches which is already discernible since these talks.

SCOPE OF CALCUTTA TALKS

The scope and purpose of these talks, it is stated, were only to clear the misunderstandings and effect more cordial relations between the Congress and the Government. No one ever anticipated any result by way of a political settlement as a result of these talks. Such a settlement it is assumed, can only come after the elections to the Provincial Assemblies are over. The present talks have certainly paved the way for mutual understanding and trust.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FRANCHISE?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (A.P.I.): The Constitutional Sub-Committee of the Congress met to-day at Mahatma Gandhi's hut at Sodepore.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Acharya Narendra Deo attended the meeting. Mahatma Gandhi was also present.

The Committee is meeting again to-morrow.

The Committee has drawn up certain proposals for amending the Congress constitution. These will be drafted in the form of a report which will be submitted to the Working Committee at its next meeting.

One of the widely supported suggestions is that the primary membership of the Congress should be based on some sort of constructive work franchise. If this suggestion is accepted, every primary member of the

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

Boomerang For Communists

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (U.P.I.): Several Communist Party men yesterday went to the Congress President's residence when Maulana Azad was leaving for the Working Committee meeting at Sodepur and lodged a complaint that several Congressmen assaulted Communists for selling Communist periodicals. Some pointed to injuries on their person as proof and stated that the alleged assailants shouted "Jai Hind" and "Vande Mataram."

Maulana Azad told them that non violence was the confirmed creed of the Congress and therefore the Congress neither indulged in nor encouraged violence on anyone. The mere fact that some people shouted "Jai Hind" and "Vande Mataram" was not enough to make them Congressmen.

The Congress President also pointed out that violence on political opponents was first started by the Communist Party men themselves and he referred to Bombay, Poona and other places as cases in the point.

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Hirohito Wants To Abdicate

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Reuter): Washington and Tokyo have been in conference—in coded cables—about lonely Akihito, the fourteen-year-old Crown Prince, says Dean Potter, "Daily Express" correspondent, in a despatch through "Reuter".

His Imperial father wants to abdicate and leave him the throne. America wants him educated in the American way.

General MacArther thinks Akihito's education and Japan's hope of democratisation would be helped if he finished his schooling at the United States University—probably Harvard.

A sudden abdication of Hironito would not interfere with education in the American plan for Akihito. A Regent would be chosen, probably Prince Takamatsu, the Emperor's third brother.

INDONESIAN GOVT. TO QUIT BATAVIA

BATAVIA, Dec. 12 (Reuter): The Pirate radio station "Voice of Free Indonesia", in a broadcast to-day said: "As Batavia is everyday becoming the nest of Allied and N.I.C.A. (Netherlands East Indies Civil Administration) Headquarters, it would be advisable for the Republic to move its Headquarters to Central Java in order to be able carry on its tasks without hindrance."

The Ministers, however, should continue to stay in Batavia to carry out their tasks and maintain diplomatic contact with the Allies, it suggested.

"SPITFIRES" ATTACK ANNAMITES

SAIGON, Dec. 12, (Reuter): R. A. F. SPITFIRES went into action in support of a small detachment of French troops attacked by an Annamite force at Dae 60 miles north of Dalat (south-eastern Annam), an Anglo-French statement issued here to-day reported.

"Three SPITFIRES were sent to the area" the statement said "and having dropped warning leaflets and allowed sufficient time for the Annamites to disperse, attacked emplacements from which the Annamites were presumed to be using their mortars".

Turkey Faces Critical Situation

BUCHAREST, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—Turkey beset by the Armenian agitation on the north-east, unrest among the Kurdish minority in the south-east and reports of Bulgarian troop concentrations on the north-west frontier, faces a political situation precluding any large scale demobilisation of her army in the near future, Reuter reports.

The situation is aggravated by the general uncertainty caused by the expiration in November, at the instance of Moscow, of the Russo-Turkish Pact of friendship and neutrality. Turkey's serious economic difficulties urgently call for release of men from the army.

The Armenian agitation, though diminished, since the meetings of Foreign Ministers in London in September and October, is still the main factor, the ultimate aim of its demands being the union of North-East Turkish territory with the Soviet republic of Armenia.

The Turks believe that the purpose of this agitation is to induce them to yield to the Soviet proposals, reported to have been presented verbally in May this year, for bases in the straits, cession of the north-eastern provinces of Kars and Ardahan (which Turkey acquired from Russia in 1921) and for changes in Turkey's internal regime.

In spite of the vigilant anti-Soviet line taken by some Turkish newspapers close to the Government, independent observers in south-eastern Europe are inclined to discount the probability of any imminent change in Soviet—Turkish relations.

There will be now ensue, they believe, a period of what might be described as "uneasy stagnation" between the two countries.

DUTCH TO MAKE NEW OFFER TO INDONESIANS

Yamamoto Takes Credit For Upsurge In Java: 19 Indians Killed In Sunday's Clash

BATAVIA, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—The possibility of the Dutch making a final effort to avert major bloodshed in Java by presenting a further constitutional offer to Indonesians is being discussed in Batavia tonight, reports Reuter's special correspondent Noel Buckley.

The Lt. Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies Dr. Hubertus Van Mook was due to leave for Holland tomorrow to report to the Netherlands Government, but today a last minute postponement was announced "in view of the present developments."

R.A.F. PLANES IN ACTION

Java tonight was the scene of violent contrasts. R.A.F. planes were in action near the Central Java Refugee Encampment at Ambarawa, while 250 miles to the west men of the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps safely escorted an Allied supply train into Bandoeng.

AMBARAWA IN FLAMES

All refugees have now been evacuated from the Ambarawa area, apparently only just in time; for R.A.F. 'Thunderbolts' pilots today reported that the whole town seemed to be in flames.

In Western Java supplies reached Bandoeng today in Allied convoys from Batavia by road and rail.

The road convoy which was attacked by Indonesian forces near Sockarboemi, 40 miles from Batavia on Sunday night arrived today at Bandoeng after its escort had been reinforced by Gurkha troops and armoured cars.

INDIAN CASUALTIES

Allied casualties in the attack on the convoy on Sunday and Monday were announced today as one British officer and 19 Indian other ranks killed and two British officers and 63 Indian other ranks wounded.

The first Allied supply train to be escorted by the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps since the start of the present disturbances arrived safely at Bandoeng today, and it was subsequently announced that the Corps will form a special "Railway Protection Division."

Allied military authorities were considerably impressed by the fifty strong escort, whom they described as well-trained men, and now express the hope that the corps may succeed in establishing security for the rail system throughout Java.

In order to maintain British supply lines British troops have taken over all railway stations in the area of Batavia and its port Tandjong Priok.

POTSDAM PUT BR. TROOPS IN INDONESIA

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—A decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff made just before the Potsdam Conference was the reason why British and not American troops were employed in Indonesia, the "New York Times" in a despatch from Arthur Krock, its chief Washington correspondent said today.

Gen. George Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, asked the Combined Chiefs of Staff to transfer responsibility for Indonesia from General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander in South East Asia, the correspondent said.

He made this request so that Gen. MacArthur could give his whole attention to the plan for the invasion of Japan and be relieved of responsibility for the East Indies on his left flank.

"Lord Louis Mountbatten objected to the assignment" the correspondent wrote, "but it was ordered in the interest of common strategy."

YAMAMOTO TAKES CREDIT FOR IT

SINGAPORE, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—Maj.-Gen. Yamamoto, who was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Sixteenth Army in Java, has said that he was mainly responsible for fostering the Indonesian Independence movement, it was officially announced here today.

Gen. Yamamoto was arrested last month and is now confined in a Singapore gaol awaiting trial.

Maj.-Gen. Nakamura, who commanded the Central Sector in Java, is also in prison at Singapore accused of complicity in handing over arms to Indonesians.

INDONESIAN SAILORS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Dec. 12 (A.P.I.).—Twenty-four out of 32 Indonesian seamen on board the Dutch troopship "Tegelberg" which touched Bombay port, have refused to sail to Indonesia.

The "Tegelberg" reached Karachi port last week carrying Indian troops. The ship sailed today for Madras 'en route' to Java with a Dutch crew.

A spokesman of the Indonesians in Bombay today stated that the troopship was expected to pick up Dutch troops from Madras and Singapore and, therefore, the Indonesian crew had refused to work on the ship.

There were now in Bombay over 350 Indonesian sailors.

BRITAIN ASKED TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM JAVA

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—More resolutions condemning the use of British and Indian troops in Java have been passed by British Trade Union branches, says today's issue of the Communist Party paper, "Daily Worker."

These include the Executive Committee of the National Union of Mine Workers in the Scottish area, the north-west area conference of the Constructional Engineering Union, the Leicester Co-operative Party and Trades Councils of Kingston and Weston-Super-Mare.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

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To-day's Opening	24.78
Difference	+07
To-day's Closing	24.74
Difference	+03

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Dutch 'Fuehrer' To Hang

THE HAGUE Dec. 12 (Reuter).—Dr Anton Mussert, former leader of Dutch National Socialists whom Hitler called "Fuehrer of the Netherlands' people" was today sentenced to death by a special Dutch Court. Dr. Mussert, who was charged with high treason, took the sentence calmly.

ALL DACHAU ACCUSED TO DIE

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—The American Press Service in Germany said tonight that at today's session of the Dachau trial the United States Military Court sentenced all the 40 accused to death.

FIRST CONGRESS VICTORY IN PUNJAB

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 12 (A.P.I.): The Congress registered its first victory in the election to the Punjab Assembly to-day when Seth Sudarshan (Congress) was returned unopposed from the Eastern Towns General Constituency, there being no other candidate in the field.

Anglo-U. S. Agreement

No Alternative For Britain

Co-operation Essential In This Most Dangerous New World, Says Dr. Dalton

LONDON, Dec. 12. (Reuter): Dr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving a resolution approving the Anglo-United States Loan Agreement, declared in the House of Commons today: "This great load of debt which we bring out of the war is a strange reward for all that we in this land suffered for the common cause. It is a strange ironical reward on which historians will make their comment".

SAVED FROM WRECKING

He added: "This Agreement—let us be frank—is the result of three months not merely of a very intricate discussion, but of some very hard bargaining, and I frankly tell the House that more than once we have been very near breaking down in these discussions.

"We first asked for a grant in aid or a loan free of interest, and were told this was not practical politics and that Congress would never consent to such an arrangement.

Dr. Dalton added: "We did not willingly or easily accept some provisions of the agreement, but in spite of all this, I ask the House to approve the Agreement as giving us, on a balance, substantial and indispensible advantages".

NO ALTERNATIVE

The Agreement fell far short of what Britain desired, but to those who were critical of these arrangements, he would put one blunt question: "What is your alternative?"

If the Agreement were not accepted, Britain would have less food of every kind, except bread and potatoes, very much less cotton and tobacco, which would have had a most deleterious effect on the morale of the people.

Rejection of the Agreement would mean dissipation of all hope of Anglo-American co-operation "in this most dangerous new world into which we are moving".

Dr. Dalton said that Britain would be the sole judge of when interest on loan could be waived.

Turning to Sterling Area arrangements under the Agreement, Dr. Dalton said it was, at first sight, surprising that according to Section 8 of the Agreement no part of this credit was to be used to reduce Britain's debt to the Sterling Area. At an early stage of the discussions, the British Government thought a part of the credit should be set aside for that purpose.

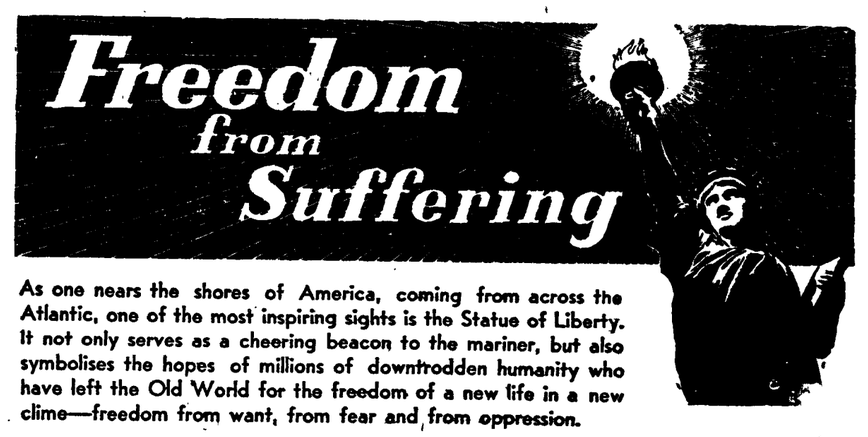
NOT FOR PAYING STERLING DEBTS

As discussions proceeded, American representatives took the view that Congress would not look kindly upon proposals to apply any part of this dollar credit to reducing the British debt to the Sterling Area.

The Agreement, however, helped Britain to take the first steps towards the much desired restoration of convertibility of the Sterling Are.

Dr. Dalton said that restrictions on convertibility were not popular among Britain's friends in the Sterling Area and they desired to see them loosened. The British Government were able, under this Agreement, to take steps in that direction and enable them at an earlier stage than otherwise, to balance their trade.

(Continued on page 5, col. 5)



As one nears the shores of America, coming from across the Atlantic, one of the most inspiring sights is the Statue of Liberty. It not only serves as a cheering beacon to the mariner, but also symbolises the hopes of millions of downtrodden humanity who have left the Old World for the freedom of a new life in a new clime—freedom from want, from fear and from oppression.

Of all freedoms, however, the greatest is the freedom from disease. The healthiest—rich or poor—for want of this freedom are changed to sick and diseased whose lives become useless to themselves and to the world. Freedom from disease is therefore the greatest freedom which everyone should strive for.

Cipla Laboratories are devoting their full time and attention to the production of high quality drugs and medicines for the relief of mankind, thus striving for Freedom from disease. In quality, efficacy and high standard of production of drugs and medicines Cipla is equal to the world's best. Scientific methods of production and constant research lead to perfection. This is the motto followed by Cipla.

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REMEDIES

EQUAL TO WORLD'S BEST

STOP PRESS

TRUMAN STEPS IN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, (A.P.A.): President Truman today stepped into the General Motors labour dispute with the appointment of a fact-finding board headed by Judge Walter P. Stacy.

President Truman also announced that he would soon appoint a similar board for the steel industry.

Wrecked Roosevelt's Policy Of Fighting British Monopoly

Hurley Accuses U. S. Under-Secretary Of State Of Allowing U. K. C. C. To Sell Lend-Lease Supplies In Iran And Mid-East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, (A.P.A.): Major General Patrick Hurley returned to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday and charged Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson with wrecking President Roosevelt's policy of fighting monopolies, especially British, in Iran and the Middle East. Hurley's accusation followed the Under-Secretary of State's testimony concerning a near fist fight which he said started his troubles with Gen. Hurley last year.

Mr. Acheson said that while he had disagreed to some degree with Gen. Hurley's suggestion, he did not destroy the late President's plans for Iran and the Middle East.

The former Ambassador to China denied Mr. Acheson's version and read two letters, one from former Secretary of State Stettinius and one from President Roosevelt which he said proved his own proposals—which he made on behalf of President Roosevelt—representing American policy for the region.

"The basic thing in Secretary Acheson's opposition, Gen. Hurley testified, "was that I contended that the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, a profit ma-

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

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EXPULSION OF "REDS" FROM CONGRESS

"They Co-operated With Police In Post-9th August Period"

COMMUNISTS PUT UP NO DEFENCE AGAINST GRAVE CHARGES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.)

All the eight Communist members of the A. I. C. C. are being expelled from membership of the Committee under the resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the subject which has been released today.

"There are many reports made, apparently after local investigations, showing that the Communists had been violently abusing and vilifying prominent Congressmen, and sometimes co-operating with the police in their activities against some Congressmen in the post-August ninth period".

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the Congress Working Committee's resolution:—

"The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the charges brought against the Communist members of the A.I.C.C. was considered and their recommendations were approved.

It is resolved that disciplinary action be taken against (1) S. G. Sardesai, (2) V. G. Bhagvat, (3) V. D. Chitley, (4) K. M. Ashraf, (5) S. Sajjad-Zahir, (6) Sohan Singh Josh, (7) Karyanand Sarma and (8) T. D. Bharadwaj, and their names be removed from membership of the A.I.C.C. and from all other elective Congress Committees of which they may be members.

"Further, that Provincial Congress Committees should be directed to take similar action for the removal from all Congress elective offices of members of the Communist Party of India."

Sub-Committee's Report

The special Sub-Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee at Poona in September last consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant made the following recommendations to the Working Committee about communists in the Congress:—

A large number of complaints against the activities of the Communist Party and its individual members were received by the A.I.C.C. Office from subordinate Congress Committees and also from some prominent Congressmen. The Working Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to examine the material and to take such action as might be necessary. We framed certain charges after carefully and dispassionately weighing the evidence.

The charge-sheet (Annexure A) was delivered to the Communist members of the A.I.C.C. on September 21. They were asked to send their reply in writing within two weeks. They were also told that they could, if they so desired, see the members of the Sub-Committee and explain their position personally. On their request a copy of the report (Annexure B) on which the charges were based was given to them on September 24. A letter dated September 28 was subsequently received from Shri Sardesai on their behalf asking for a week's extension to enable them to prepare their reply to the charge-sheet. This request was granted. On the expiry of the period of three weeks another communication was received from Shri Sardesai stating that it had not been possible for them to prepare the reply within even the extended period He definitely promised to send the same by the end of October, but again failed to do so. Their reply was despatched from Bombay about a month later on the 27th of November.

CHARGES NOT DENIED

"It is a bulky volume meant primarily for propaganda. Hardly any attempt has been made in it to meet the specific charges, nor is there a word of regret in it. The evidence on which the charges are based is not impugned. The authenticity of the documents cited in the report is accepted. The signatories have throughout pleaded justification and attacked the fundamental policy of the Congress in unmistakable terms.

Their explanation amounts to a tirade against the Congress. Its tone throughout, is one of self-righteous arrogance. It leaves no doubt whatsoever about the validity of the charges framed against them. It is clear from their reply that they have been actively opposing and obstructing the policy and the programme of the Congress for a considerable time. They are still acting in a hostile manner so as to undermine and injure the prestige and position of the Congress organization

UNWORTHY TO HOLD OFFICE

"They have altogether forfeited the confidence of the Congress and are unworthy to occupy any responsible or elective place in the Congress. They seem to have already realised their position. Conscious of their guilt, their members have already resigned from all subordinate Congress Committees and also from the primary membership of the Congress. We recommend that the eight members of the A.I.C.C. should be expelled from the A.I.C.C. and necessary directions should be sent to all Provincial Congress Committees so that they may take appropriate steps wherever necessary to remove members of the Communist Party from all elective offices."

THE CHARGE-SHEET

The Congress Working Committee had, through the President of the Congress, communicated the following charge-sheet to the eight Communist members of the All-India Congress Committee:—

"That you, being a member of the A.I.C.C. and as such bound loyally to abide by the policy and programme laid down by the A.I.C.C. from time to time, actually opposed such policy and programme from June 1942 onwards and, more especially, actively resisted the policy and programme laid down by the A.I.C.C. in August 1942.

That you carried on incessant propaganda through newspapers, pamphlets and books, meetings and otherwise in favour of the war effort, calling the war as it affected the people of India a 'People's War,' when the Congress had advised the people not to co-operate in war activities till the freedom of India had been recognised and a National Government established;

That you pursued this policy in accordance with the declared policy of your party, the Communist Party of India, which was opposing the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress;

That you made grave charges against individual Congressmen and groups within the Congress and the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. itself.

And thereby rendered yourself liable to disciplinary action under the rules of the Congress. You are, therefore, hereby called upon to show cause why such action should not be taken against you."

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In a four-thousand word report submitted to the Congress Working Committee, the special Sub-Committee has elaborately dealt with the part the Communists played during the last three years. This report was submitted before the charge-sheet against the Communist members of the All-India Congress Committee was drawn up and the Sub-Committee recommended their expulsion from the All-India Congress Committee and prevention of their occupying any elective position in the Congress organisation.

The report is captioned as "Charges Against Members of the Communist Party of India in the Congress". The report begins by saying "The A.I.C.C. Office having received a large number of complaints and accusations against the activities of Communist members of the Congress and of the Communist Party in India generally in relation to the Congress, the Working Committee have referred this matter to us for examination and, if the facts so warrant, to frame charges to which the persons concerned might be invited to reply.

MASS OF MATERIAL

There is a vast mass of paper and reports in the files before us. For the most part they are vague and sometimes irrelevant. Some of the charges, relating to individual or group activity, are serious; but they would require fuller examination and proof before any action could be based on them. We do not propose to take into consideration any of these vague and untrue assertions, or to initiate further inquiries in regard to them at this stage. As we understand the reference made to us, the Working Committee are concerned with the larger issues involved and not so much with individual misdemeanours....

BROADER ASPECTS

We propose to consider only the broader aspects of the question in this report. It is not without significance, however, that complaints and accusations against Communists' activities in India have been received from a very large number of Congressmen all over India. There is also no doubt that the attitude of the Communist Party towards the communal problem and their unqualified support of the Muslim League's claim for 'Pakistan' have added to the prevailing estrangement. It is manifested that there is at present widespread and deep sentiment against members of the Communist Party in India, and the Congress rank and file are powerfully influenced by it. We do not propose to allow ourselves to be guided by this sentiment in considering any action which might have to be taken.

CONGRESS NOT A PARTY

Explaining the broad-based nature of the Congress organisation, the report says: "The Congress has been more of a movement than a narrow political party. It has, however, function as a party also especially in the Legislature. Being an organisation which has indulged in militant action from time to time on an extensive scale, it has inevitably tended to function as a strictly disciplined organisation, even though it consisted of people with differing views on many political and economic matters. These two somewhat differing approaches—as a broad movement and as a disciplined party—have usually been reconciled by allowing full freedom of expression of views and opinions and at the same time insisting on uniformity in action, especially when that action meant a conflict with the British Government in India. In practice this meant freedom in discussing the policy, to be laid down, and when that policy had been determined to adhere to it as closely as possible, and certainly not to oppose it in any way.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

Without that strictness of uniformity in the field of action, the Congress would have faded away as a militant organisation and become an ineffective motely crowd pulling in different directions and wholly incapable of acting. Thus, while different groups continued in the Congress, if any member of the Congress clearly acted against Congress policy, disciplinary action could be, and sometime actually was, taken against him. This applied particularly to such Congressmen as were members of Executive bodies within the organisation. It was manifestly absurd for a person to be a member of an Executive Committee when he or she did not accept the policy which that Committee was supposed to further or even oppose it."

COMMUNISTS & CONGRESS

After tracing the history of the growth of the Communist Party in India, the report says that the Communists always characterised the Congress "as a bourgeois reactionary body" trying to prevent mass urges from following their natural course. In particular the Congress leadership was blamed for coming in the way of the masses. Official Congress policy was often held to ridicule. In spite of this no action was ever taken against the Communists in India by the Congress, particularly because they were so few in numbers and influence that they did not count at all, and partly because they belonged to an illegal organisation which was being harassed and suppressed by the Governmental authorities. The sympathy of Congressmen always went to all who suffered from Government's repressive policy."

The report continues: "Ever since 1936 Communists in India became more friendly to the Congress, exhorted people to join it, and tried to enter its local Executives. From then onwards till the middle of 1939, that is for a little over three years, there was often much friction between the Communists and other elements in the Congress, but on the whole they functioned together and no major crisis arose."

WAR PERIOD

Continuing, the report says: "This was the background when the war broke out in September 1939. The Communist Party of India, characterising the war as an imperialist war, bitterly attacked the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi for not launching a mass struggle immediately after the war began for the emancipation of India."

The report then elaborately quotes extracts from official Communist writings attacking Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leadership for not launching a movement. Particular reference is made to the Communist Party's attack on the Individual Satyagraha launched by the Congress in 1940. The Communist Party organ "The Communist" characterised the Individual Satyagraha movement as "'sabotaging all struggle and dashing the national movement to pieces" and declared that "the national movement under bourgeois leadership had entered into a blind alley." The Communists charged the Congress leadership with putting "class above the nation and handing over the national organisers to Imperialism for safe custody."

THE SWING-OVER

The report then deals with the situation that arose in the summer of 1941 when Germany attacked Soviet Russia and says: "The Communist Party of India naturally felt this all the more keenly but, in view of their past policy, it was not easy for them suddenly to change their whole attitude to the war. It took them many months to do so, but when the change came it was a complete swing over to the other extreme. The slogan of the 'Imperialist War, gave place to one of the 'People's War' and co-operation with Britain was urged. This was directly opposed to the Congress policy then and later and friction resulted from it. Soon after the Cripps negotiations, the old ban on the Communist Party of India was removed by Government and the Communist Party because a legal organisation in India. As such it carried on intensive propaganda for its new point of view, which brought it into direct conflict with Congress activities and propaganda.

CONFLICTING LOYALTIES

Individual Communists, who were members of Congress Executives, were thus placed in a very invidious position, and as they adhered to the Communist line, complaints against them began to mount up. There were some actual conflicts in public meetings, in Andhra especially, where it was alleged that Communists used violence. Thus the position had already become difficult before the August 1942 Resolution was passed and it was becoming increasingly clear that no person could or should be simultaneously a member of two Executives with differing and hostile policies. In view of the vastness of the Congress organisation and the relative smallness of the Communist Party of India, the problem was not in a sense, of great importance but it created a great deal of bitterness."

"PEOPLE'S WAR" AGAINST THE PEOPLE

The report then reviews the events following the passing of the August 1942 Resolution and the arrest of leaders and the upheaval that followed and says: "In this vast conflict between the forces of Indian Nationalism and British Imperialism, when people were being shot down by the thousands and many of the horrors of the war being perpetrated on unarmed people in the towns and countryside alike, the Communist Party of India appeared to be lined up with the British Government in India."

The report then extensively quotes extracts from 'The People's War', the Communist Party paper, to prove how the Communists "ceaselessly carried on propaganda against the People's Movement."

PRELUDE TO TOTTENHAM

Commenting on the first meeting of the Communist Party in September 1942, the report says that the Communist Party of India placed the responsibility for the August disturbances on the Congress Working Committee directly and positively in September 1942, "long before the pub-

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

The Royal Indian Air Force will give a display of Service and Aerobatic Flying

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On 12th & 13th Jan. 1946

Between 10 A. M. & 11 A. M.

This is your chance to meet some of the boys of the Royal Indian Air Force the pilots who have helped us to achieve victory over the Japanese. You can see the men, inspect their aircraft and talk to them about their jobs. Then, if you are interested, they will tell you how you too can still become a pilot in the Royal Indian Air Force.

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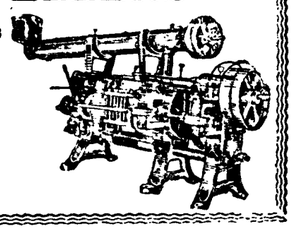

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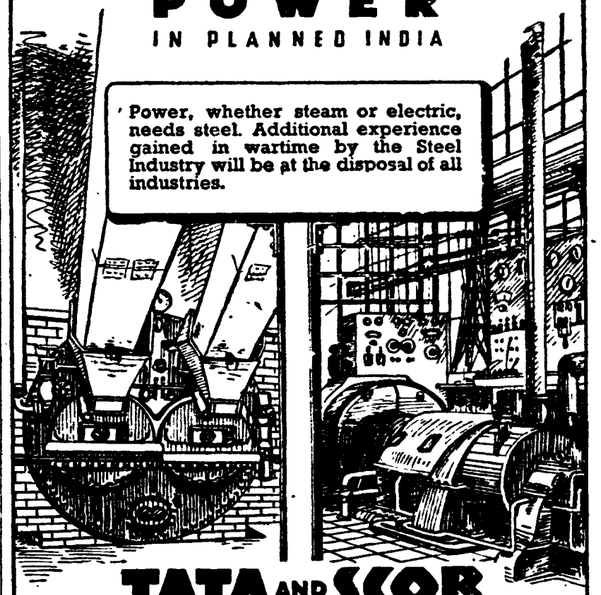

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7TH WEEK
CENTRAL
LAKHARANI
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. Holidays Matinees at 1-0
Plans open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

TUNES—THAT Please and Haunt
AMRAPALI
PREM ADIB, SABITA DEVI
6TH WEEK
ROXY
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Booking: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6
A RADIUM Release

A GRIPPING DRAMA!
MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HIT
EK-DIN-KA SULTAN
Directed by: SOHRAB MODI
Starring: MEHTAB
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p. m.
7TH WEEK OF SUCCESS
NEW WEST END

TODAY 6-15 P. M.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE
Presents
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
THEY CAME TO A CITY
Rates: Rs. 10; 5, 2-8, 1-4
SUNDERBAI HALL

ENTERTAINMENT AT ITS BEST
BHAVNANI Productions'
BISVI-SADI
2ND WEEK!
SWASTIK
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Booking 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.
A DIAMOND NATIONAL Release.

2nd Crowded Week
KISHORE SAHU'S
Spectacular Historical
VEER KUNAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
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GATHERING MOMENTUM
AMAR'S GRAND entertainment
RATNAVALI
Producer-Director:
SURENDRA DESAI
SURENDRA, RATNAMALA
4, 7, 10 p. m.
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THE TALE OF HUMAN TRIUMPH!
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Tadbir
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EASTERN PICTURES' Social Hit
ZEENAT
Directed by SHAUKAT HUSSAIN
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Plans Open 9 to 11, 5 to 6 P.M.
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No, here is one thousand and second night in all its glamour & colourful glory!. . . . . .
'SONG OF DESERT'
NEXT CHANGE AT— KAMAL A Movietone (Art Release)
Talkies, Sandhurst Rd.

MAKE A NOTE!
Since SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL is Presiding over the show, the Charity Show in AID of I. N. A. RELIEF FUND has been postponed from 16th Dec. to Sun. 23rd December, the regular show, however will be held on Sun. 16th as usual.
PRITHVI THEATRES'
Jubilee Stage Hit
DEEWAR
51st, 52nd and 53rd SHOW
ON
FRIDAY 14th, SATURDAY 15th,
SUNDAY, 16th Dec. at 9-30 p.m.
Rates as usual—Plans open.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magshar Shud 9, 2002.
Muslim: Moharrum 7, 1365.
Parsi: Tir 11, 1315.
Sunrise: 7.3 a.m. Sunset: 6.3 p.m.
Hightide: 5.40, 18.37.
Lowtide: —, 12.36.
CORPORATION: To-day at 3 p.m (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION: Annual general meeting on December 19, at 6.30 p.m. at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

BAR COUNCIL: Voting for the election to fill four vacancies will be held in the High Court from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., to-day.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Members and their guests are invited to a meeting of the Group at Green's at 6-15 p.m., when Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, will speak on "Anglo-American Financial Alliance".

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY: A special meeting 5.30 p.m., to-morrow, in the Lecture Hall of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, for the award of the Society's Medal for 1944 to Dr. T. N Dave. The Hon. Justice Sir H. V. Divatia will preside.

SANTACRUZ HARIJAN SEVA SAMAJ: Harijans will celebrate "Varshik" Anandotsava, at 8 p.m. to-day, at the Podar High School, Mahadevi Bhavan Compound. Mr. B. G. Kher to preside. Variety programme also.

SCIENCE EVENING: At Mazdaznan Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, at 6 p.m., to-day. Prof Kothare will speak on "The Art of Discovery". Miss Mavalwalla will speak on "Nature is Stranger than Fiction."

AKHIL BHARAT-VARSHIYA MARWARI AGRAWAL JATIYA KOSH: It has been decided to award a refundable monthly scholarship of Rs. 2,000 for three years to Marwari Agrawal Students for higher studies abroad in engineering, commerce and medical courses. Applications should be sent with necessary certificates to the Secretary All-India Marwari Agrawal Jatiya Kosh, 227, Kalbadevi Road.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Exams in Hindustani conducted by the Prachar Sabha, Bombay, will be held on Jan. 27. The last date for filling in forms for those who want to appear directly for the second examination or those who want exemption in any one of the two scripts is Dec. 15. Forms can be had from the Sabha office, Adenvalla Mansion, Chowpaty, Bombay 7.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Free Exhibition of Health and Cultural Talkie Films, to-day, at Reay Road, Police Lines, at 6.30 p.m., and at Love Lane, B. I. T. Blocks at 6.30 p.m.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' UNION: An urgent meeting of the executive committee of our Union will be held to-day, at 10.0 p.m., at the Union Office to decide upon the Strike programme.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner will meet the elected members of Ward No. 16, to-morrow (Friday), at 7-51 a.m. (B. T.), at the King's Circle and go round with them in the Ward.

ABDUR REHEMAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Mr. Thomas Kurula has been elected president of the Mohamed Abdur Reheman Memorial Committee, Bombay, and Mr. A. Narayanan, Treasurer.

FOUND: One third class monthly season ticket from Victoria Terminus to Parel or Sewri with a H. M. D. Dockyard Periodical Pass. The owner can claim it from Mr. N. Mani C/o Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Empire Dept., Churchgate Street, with proof of his ownership on working days from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.
BOMBAY Dec. 10.
With immediate effect abbreviated addresses are now admitted in telegrams to and from Bulgaria, says a telegram notification.

SECONDARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Secondary Education Section of the All-India Federation of Educational Association will have its Conference on the afternoon of December 28th. The symposium to be presented at this section is on "Bifurcation of studies at the secondary stage". Educationists desirous of participating in this symposium are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Secondary Education of the All India Education Conference, 520, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.

GIRL STUDENTS' CONVENTION

Miss S. R. Jariwala, Convener, Girl Students' Convention, writes the following to the press:—

"Along with the City and Suburban Students' Conference which is to meet on Dec. 22 and 23, a Girl Students' Convention will meet on Dec. 24 to discuss problems specially affecting Girl Students'.

"On paying a nominal fee of annas two, any girl student above the age of fourteen can become a primary member of the A. I. S. C. or its branch and also become a delegate to this convention. Ticket-books for enrolment of delegates are being circulated in all schools and colleges by the workers of the B. P. S. C. Tickets can also be had at 42, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4, between 6 p. m. and 8 p. m."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
BOMBAY—1
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Vocal) 8.45 Abdul Karim Khan 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-10 Programme Parade 9.15 AIR Quartet 9.30 Marathi Songs 9-45 Avinash Vyas. 12.30 p.m. Hindustani Songs 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1.0 Selections 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 2.30 For Women 4.20 School Broadcast 5.0 Serene H. Doctor 5.25 Suadrabai Jadhav 5-45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6.0 Gururao Deshpande 6.30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6.45 Sudheer Phadke 7.0 Instr. Music 7.15 Serene H. Doctor 7-35 Avinash Vyas 7.50 Sundrabai Jadhav 8.0 Musafir Ni Nodhpothi Talk in Gujarati 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Sudheer Phadke 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Instr. Music 9-45 Sports Review (E) 10.0 Dunstan Roberts: Bass 10.10 Choir of Strasbourg Cathedral 10.30 Kazimiera Lipszyc.

EVERYBODY'S FAVOURITE—
For one and ALL of the FAMILY—
GHAR
9TH WEEK
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
ADVANCE Release

Dear DEVENDRA,

You have been very hard on us. Your mother is weeping to death. We would help you in achieving your ambitions. Come, at least inform your whereabouts.

Yours sorrowful
FATHER.

Age—16—2nd year student.

Any one giving information leading to his recovery will be presented an award of Rs. 50/-. Please inform, C/o Secretary, Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore.

Infectious Skin Diseases Among Milch Cattle

A correspondent writes:—

In the suburbs of Bombay several thousand milch cattle are suffering from skin diseases on account of salty water. Moreover, the milk of such diseased animal has a very bad effect on the health of young children.

It can be recalled here that last year special arrangements were made by Seth Ramnivasji Podar to supply pure water though wells and taps and hence the 4,000 milch cattle were saved from this terrible disease.

EX-WAR WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

In view of the difficulties experienced by ex-war workers of our country in finding suitable employments, an association has been formed to help the ex-war workers to find suitable employments by contacting industrialists and Government Departments and to promote the cultural (both technical and general) advancement of its members by opening libraries and clubs and helping Technicians for their future studies and also to promote the economic advancement of its members by introducing workmen's co-operative societies and workmen owned and controlled institutions and enterprises. The address of the Association is P. T. Kamdar Sadan, Nabab Tank Bridge, Mazagaon.

"Financial Guardian"

A new weekly "Financial Guardian" edited by M. C. Sharma has just made its appearance. We have in this country among a section of the people a plethora of money and the note circulation stands over Rs. 1,176 crores. Stock Exchange generally acts as a financial barometer of a country and this publication has devoted enough space to the present working of the local Share Bazar where speculative activity continues on a large scale.

Student Week

The General Secretary, N. Bombay Students' Congress, writes:—

The North Bombay Students' Congress has proposed to hold a student week from 15th Dec. to 22nd Dec. The whole week has been divided into Students' Day, Martyrs' Day, Labour Day, Communal Unity Day, parents and teachers' Day, Prize Distribution Day and cultural Day. Mr. Purshottam Tricam Dass, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Ruikar, Labour leaders like Messrs. Khedgikar, Abidali Jafarbhoy, Nationalist leaders like Messrs. Nurie, Adam Adil, eminent citizens like the Mayor of Bombay have already consented to speak on different days.

A dramatic programme performed, managed and directed entirely by the students will be the high light of the week. The dramatic performance will be on the Cultural Day, which falls on the 21st instant.

An exhibition depicting the development of the Student, Labour and Congress movements, paintings and pictures reflecting the political, social and cultural life of the country with special reference to India's struggle for freedom, exhibits of fine art and handicrafts done by the students will be another important feature of the week. All students are requested to send all their contributions to the General Secretary in time. Photographs connected with the nationalist movement are also welcome.

Elocution and essay writing competitions will be another topic of interest for the students. They are requested not to lose the chance to put their inherent abilities to the test. The Elocution and essay writing competition will be held in Hindi and English for college students and in Marathi for school students. All those interested are requested to contact the General Secretary immediately.

As is evident the Week is organised to stimulate and encourage the inborn talents for creative work among the students and to develop their political consciousness and create a struggle—prospective and a progressive ideology. Hence it is hoped that the students will take the best advantage of this function and that they will actively attend and participate in this function.

Wrecked Roosevelt's Policy Of Fighting British Monopoly

(Continued from page 2)

king organization ownel by Great Britain, should not be allowed to sell Lend-Lease supplies in Iran and 17 other countries for the purpose of building up trade monopoly and excluding United States trade from those territories."

Mr. Acheson explained that a small portion of Lend-Lease in Iran was handled by the U. K. C. C. because it would have been impracticable to recruit and transport an American staff to do the job. He added that all proceeds of civilian Lend-Lease paid for by the Iranian Government through the British Corporation had been turned over to the United States.

Tax On Hack Victorias And Bullock Carts Raised

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday approved of the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to rix taxes on hack victorias at Rs. 90 as against Rs. 75 at present and for bullock carts Rs. 35 as against Rs. 30 at present.

BOOM PERIOD

The Commissioner stated that hack victorias are now enjoying a boom on account of the stationing of the military and naval personnel in the city and the increase in the civilian population.

ADULT EDUCATION AND ADIVASI RELIEF FUND

Mr. A. H. Khasgiwale's new social drama "Rajani Vilas" was staged for the first time in Bombay on Sunday 9th December by his Mahesh Natak Mandali at the Shrinand Natya Griha. Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Prime Minister, Bombay, presided.

The drama was staged in aid of Adult Education campaign carried on by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee and the Relief Fund for the Adivasis in Thana District set up by the Adivasi Seva Mandal.

Mr Khasgiwale has presented very vividly the public feeling against one of the burning present day problems of the Hindu Society viz. "Marriages by educated men while their first wives are living" under the high sounding excuse "for the satisfaction of the intellectual appetite." Apart from the literary value of the drama, the living interest in the subject which the general public has as well as the excellent way in which every one of the actors and actresses played his or her part sustained the audience deeply interested from the begining to the end.

ALL-INDIA CATTLE PROTECTION CONFERENCE

The first session of the All-India Cattle Protection Conference will be held on Decr. 24, 25 and 26 at Agra, under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

POONA CONFERENCE POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Maharashtra Provincial Nationalist Muslim's Conference which was to be held at Poona on Sunday, is postponed to Dec. 20, on account of Muharram.

Expulsion Of "Reds" From Congress

(Continued from page 2)

lication of the Tottenham pamphlet on the subject.

The resolution passed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India, says the report, characterised the August movement as "one of national suicide as against national salvation and freedom." Extensive extracts from the Communist Party resolution are quoted by the report which proceeds to point out that there were numerous reports from Congress Committees alleging that the Communists had "consistently condemned the August Resolution of the Congress and vigoreusly criticised it as being opposed to the country's true interests. They accused the Congress and Congressmen as responsible for all the disturbances which followed the August Resolution. They had similarly thrown their full weight on the side of the Government, advocating unconditional support of the war effort and dissuading all classes, whether peasants, workers or students, from countenancing anything that might hinder the war effort or actually embarrass the administration.

There are also many reports made, apparently after local investigations, showing that the Communists had been violently abusing and vilifying prominent Congressmen, and sometimes co-operating with the police in their activities against some Congressmen in the post-August Ninth Period."

BHULABHAI'S FINDINGS

Proceeding the report says: "There can be no doubt that the Communists in the Congress, as well as those outside it, have ceselessly opposed, both in letter and in spirit, the Congress policy from early in 1942 onwards and especially since the resolution of August 8, 1942."

The report next quotes Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's findings wherein he says: "It does appear that the views and attitude of the Communist Party, after the Ninth August, have been to carry on propaganda contrary to the views and policy of the Congress." This conclusion of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the report says "is of considerable significance."

'PRIMA FACIE'

In conclusion the report says: "At a time when the country was passing through a reign of terror and the Congress was involved in a life and death struggle, no organisation allied with the Congress could, without committing a serious outrage to the ordinary tenets of discipline, indulge in such hostile activities. Although we have had to consider largely the past, we might add that even in the present, the policy of the Communist Party of India, as represented by the writings in "People's War" is very far removed from and often opposed to the Congress policy. We are, therefore, of opinion that there is ample evidence on the record before us to establish a strong 'prima facie' case against the members of the Communist Party in the Congress and they should be asked to justify their position and policy and to show cause why action should not be taken against them. We have not dealt with individuals in this report, but we can only ask individuals to show cause. We suggest that such Communists as are members of the All-India Congress Committee should be asked to do so, as presumably they have a leading position in their Party. We understand that it is the desire of the President as well as the Working Committee, that full opportunities for explanation and justification be afforded to the Communist Members of the Congress. We entirely concur in this opinion....We should like to make it clear that the issue before us at present, is not to shut the door of the Congress completely to the Communists, but to consider how far it is desirable to allow persons who are opposed to the basic Congress policies to be elected to or remain on Congress Executive bodies which are charged with carrying out those policies."

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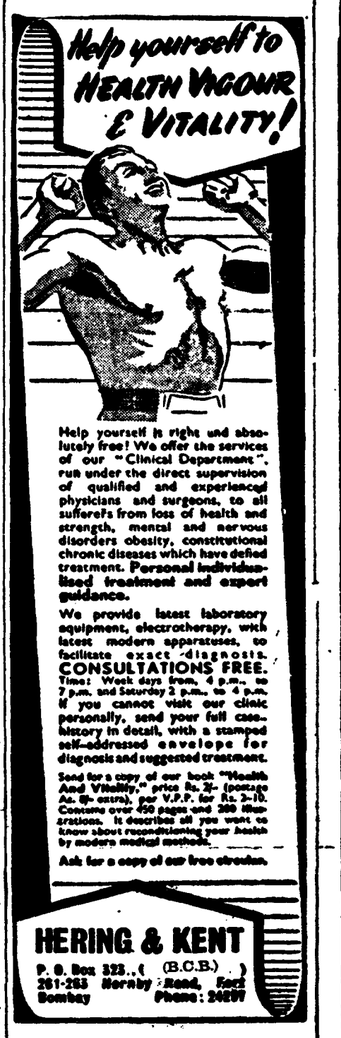

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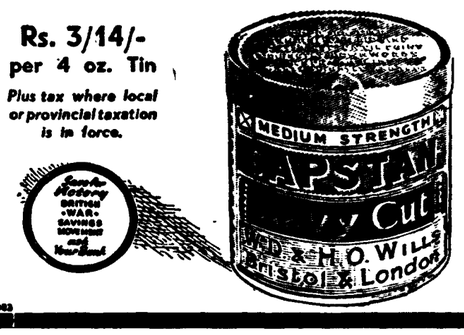

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have pleasure in announcing that their famous Roofing Specifications will now incorporate the use of Caltex Roofing Products, Sewri, Bombay.

A.-I. WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 12 (A. P. I.): Weather chart as recorded at 8 a.m. to-day:—Abu 68 47 0 76.8 plus 193 Ahmedabad 83 59 0 36.7 plus 7.5, Ahmednagar 89 56 0 16.3 minus 7.3, Ajmer 73 49 0 20.5 minus 0.1, Akola 80 47 0 39.9 plus 8.2, Aurangabad 80 50 0 21.1 minus 7.0, Bangalore 78 54 0 22.2 minus 11.7, Baroda 85 47 0 53.1 nil, Belgaum 79 54 0 43.9 minus 6.8, Bhopal 73 44 0 43.5 minus 8.7, BOMBAY 89 69 0 58.0 plus 16.9, Calcutta 79 59 0 53.9 minus 8.9, Delhi 72 42 0 29.2 plus 2.2, Gulbarga 80 47 0 23.4 minus 5.8, Honavar 91 67 0 135.1 nil, Hyderabad (Dn) 78 45 0 29.9 plus 0.7, Indore 74 41 0 38.7 plus 4.2, Karachi 77 59 0 6.4 minus 0.9, Lahore 72 40 0 21.1 plus 2.3, Lucknow 76 47 0 32.3 minus 7.4, Madras 80 64 0 42.1 minus 4.9, Mahabaleshwar 70 49 0 249.1 minus 12.0, Pachmarhi 66 43 0 93.1 plus 13.9, Palghat 90 68 0 73.2 nil, Poona 83 46 0 22.7 minus 3.7, Raichur 80 58 0 25.8 plus 0.4, Ratnagiri 90 70 0 94.9 minus 7.0, Surat 89 58 0 68.9 plus 27.3.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

What art thou, Freedom? O! could slaves
Answer from their living graves
This demand, tyrants would flee
Like a dream's dim imagery.

—P. B. Shelly.

The Bombay Chronicle

CONGRESS ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Election Manifesto issued by the Congress Working Committee is a self-contained document explaining the main objective of the Congress, its general policy designed to achieve that objective and the specific programme it pledges itself to pursue through the legislature. The objective is, what it has been for years past, complete independence. In the sense of freedom from foreign control the objective is clear enough and has been adopted by all other important political bodies in the country. But, unlike many of them, Congress explains at some length the content of independence or Swaraj as it affects the people of the country. The Manifesto reiterates the Congress insistence on a democratic federal state with the fundamental rights and liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in the constitution. This constitutional guarantee is by itself a powerful safeguard to the weakest minorities and the humblest individuals, who can sue the Government for any breach by it of these rights. As stated in the previous resolutions of the Congress, the Federation is to be "a willing union of its various parts", which obviously means, in accordance with a previous resolution of the Working Committee, that "the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will". The Manifesto also reiterates the Congress view that the federating units will have maximum possible autonomy. We assume that this includes, as indeed it must, residuary rights, as specified in the Working Committee's resolution of 1942, endorsed at the last meeting at Poona. It would have been better if these rights were specifically mentioned in the Manifesto.

As regards the specific programme the Congress will work through the legislature, its main element is the removal of poverty by the creation of more wealth through modernised industry and agriculture and equitable distribution of wealth among the people. To ensure more production and better distribution the Manifesto emphasises the need for "the social control of the mineral resources, means of transport and the principal methods of production and distribution in land, industry and in other departments of national activity, so that free India may develop into a co-operative commonwealth". The Manifesto also declares: "The state must own or control key and basic industries and services, mineral resources, railways waterways, shipping and other means of public transport. Currency and exchange, banking and insurance, must be regulated in the national interest". These may appear to some to be radical reforms. Some may call them revolutionary but they are necessary for the relief of the poverty and unemployment of the masses. Equally radical and equally essential are the proposals about agrarian reform. The Manifesto suggests that the rights of the intermediaries between the peasant and the state should be acquired on payment of equitable compensation and that, "while individualist farming or peasant proprietorship should continue, progressive agriculture as well as the creation of new social values and incentives require some system of co-operative farming suited to Indian conditions". It is therefore suggested that experimental co-operative farms should be organised with State help in various parts of India and that there should also be large State farms for demonstrative and experimental purposes. It does not require much imagination to realise that even partial success in these economic reforms will be hailed by the masses as a boon.

No other party in the country has issued or is capable of carrying out a programme so beneficient and so fair to all the interests concerned. Yet it should be clear that no such programme is fully achievable unless national freedom is won. And in this task also no other party has anything like the capacity of the Congress. It is, therefore, the privilege as well as the duty of the voters to support Congress candidates in every way at the forthcoming elections so as to enable the Congress to achieve "the independence of our motherland from which all other freedoms will flow to our people". It is the Congress, far more than any other party, that has brought independence within sight; and it is Congress, far more than any other party, that will achieve it for the country in the immediate future. Every vote for the Congress is, therefore, a vote for Swaraj and a nail driven into the coffin of British imperialism.

The Sheet-Anchor

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at a Press Conference, immediately after the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, said that the resolution on non-violence was the most important passed by it. We fully endorse the Congress President's view and offer no apology for reproducing the full text of the resolution below:

"After the arrest of the principal Congressmen in August of 1942, the unguided masses took the reins in their own hands and acted almost spontaneously. If many acts of heroism and sacrifice are to their credit, there were acts done which could not be included in non-violence.

It is, therefore, necessary for the Working Committee to affirm for the guidance of all concerned that the policy of non-violence adopted in 1920 the Congress continues unabated and that such non-violence does not include burning of public property, cutting of telegraph wires, derailing trains and intimidation.

"The Working Committee is of opinion that the policy of non-violence as detailed in the Congress resolution of 1920, since expanded and explained from time to time, and action in accordance with it has raised India to a height never attained before.

"The Working Committee is further of opinion that the constructive activities of the Congress, beginning with the spinning wheel and Khadi as the centre, are emblematic of the policy of non-violence and that every other Congress activity, including what is known as the Parliamentary programme, is subservient to and designed to promote the constructive activities as explained by Mahatma Gandhi.

"The Working Committee is of opinion that Civil Disobedience, mass or any other, meant for the attainment of freedom is inconceivable without the adoption of the constructive programme on the widest scale possible by the masses of India".

Non-violence has been the sheet anchor of the Congress and in no circumstances will it countenance violence of any kind, and particularly of the kind referred to in the resolution in its struggle for freedom and this fact cannot be too strongly or too often emphasized.

The resolution which the Congress Working Committee has adopted in respect of the Indian National Army was thus inevitable and furnishes a testimony, if any testimony were needed, to the unexampled courage of conviction as well as patriotism of those controlling the destinies of this vast national organisation to-day. In these times of universal violence, the gospel of Ahimsa is not such as would readily commend itself to the average man and woman, whether in India or elsewhere. But under the unique leadership of Gandhiji the Congress, representing the soul of the nation, has pledged itself to tread, and to help others to tread, the non-violent path, whatever the rest of the world may do. The members of the Indian National Army chose, as they had every right to choose in the circumstances in which they were placed, a path other than the one which the Congress would have liked every patriot to choose; but while in no way belittling the patriotism of these men, the Congress is bound to hold aloft the banner of non-violence so that its inspiration may remain perennial not only for Indians but also to the entire world which is sorely seeking peace which it is unable to find. It is the firm conviction of the leaders of the Congress that non-violence is the safest guide and the easiest gateway to the freedom of every country, as it is also of every man.

Frankly Speaking

Hypocrisy

The hypocrisy underlying some of the statements made by the spokesmen of the British Labour Government in respect of the operations in Indonesia becomes all too patent from the observations of the Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, at the press conference held at Batavia. He has made it clear that while the British are professing friendly feelings towards Indonesians and disowning any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of their country, the actual co-operation of Indonesians is not being sought by the British with any degree of sincerity in the task of disarming the Japanese and liberating the prisoners and internees. The only co-operation asked for from Indonesians is in connection with the operations against their own countrymen who are being labelled as "extremists" and shot down as "rebels". The reason for the British reluctance to seek the co-operation of Indonesian patriots like Dr. Sjahrir and his colleagues in other tasks is obvious. The British do not want to recognise the independent Government set up by these patriots for that would come in the way of the British plan to help reimpose the Dutch yoke on the Indonesians. That this is the British design was once again made clear by Mr. Noel Baker, Minister of State, when he referred to the "agreements on Indonesia and Indo-China made with the Netherlands and France..... for those countries to take over the administration respectively in the two areas, when Allied armies finished their jobs." It is true Mr. Baker talked of the desirability of the Dutch and Indonesians sitting together and working out their differences on the basis of concrete proposals on both sides without any further delays. But, if these talks are to be held with a flourish of the big bludgeon of Dutch armaments, which the British are actively helping to bring into the scene, what chances are there of free play being shown to the Indonesians?

Humiliating Helplessness

If the British really wanted to see fair play as between the Indonesians and the Dutch, they would not have brought in the latter on the scene, till the task of disarming the Japanese and liberating the internees had been completed. But, this, they have not done. On the other hand, they have been helping the Dutch in every way to reimpose their yoke on the Indonesians. And yet British Ministers talk of frank parleys between the representatives of the Dutch and the Indonesians! However camouflaged, the true designs of British and Dutch imperialisms are too patent to the observant world for it to be beguiled by them. The world's sympathies will ever be with the Indonesians in their struggle for freedom, for sooner or later that struggle is bound to be crowned with success. The Working Committee of the Congress has strongly condemned the wanton invasion of Java and other parts of Indonesia as a culpable violation of the professed aims of the United Nations and the undeniable right of Asian nationals. It rightly says that this will destroy the chance of international understanding and the very basis of any future world organisation. The Committee is distressed to find the units of the Indian army arrayed against the Indonesians and Indo-Chinese and voices the deep indignation of the people of India over this mischievous misuse of Indian forces by the British Government. When even the U.S.A. has, by its passive attitude, encouraged these imperialist aggressions, it is hardly to be expected that the British Government will respect Indian wishes by at least recalling Indian roops from Indonesia and Indo-China. Only freedom can put an end to India's present intolerable state of humiliating helplessness.

Harassed Iran

There is perfect justification for the Iranian Premier's observation that since the war has been over for some time now, there is no need for the friendly Allied Powers to maintain their forces on Iranian soil and they should be evacuated without further delay. Soviet Russia, however, with Shylockian persistence, sticks to her "bond", namely, the agreement which the Big Three had entered into with, or rather forced on, Iran and under which the Allies could maintain troops in Iran upto a maximum period of six months after the close of the war. So, in spite of the suggestion of the U.S. Government that all the three Allies should withdraw their troops from the country, Russia declines to do so and the former feels helpless to remedy the situation. Britain is keeping mum and has probably decided to stick to Iran till the last Russian soldier has crossed the Iranian border into Soviet territory. What the mutual suspicions of these last two Powers are and what they want Iran to do for them individually before they relax their grip on that country is not made known to the world, but the silent and sinister game goes on behind the scenes, adding to the agonies of their joint victim. It remains to be seen whether the Foreign Ministers' meeting at Moscow will bring any relief to the harassed nation.

"LIBENSRAUM"

By SARDI

The major war is over; but our local housing problem grows apace. The vast floating population of Burmese, Polish and other refugees, seems to have become almost a permanent fixture which continues to make demands on space at the expense of many a lawful citizen of Bombay earning a strictly honest living in this city. Much of this foreign element is doing good business here. Refugees from Malaya, Burma etc., are known to run boarding houses on the Marine Drive and in Colaba and elsewhere often exclusively for Europeans! They also seem to be permitted, to charge exorbitant rates.

One wonders why, with Burma reconquered and Rangoon humming again, the trek of these refugees back to their own domicile, or native land, has not yet begun in earnest. Their going would release much pressure on space.

Most of our comfortable hotels such as the Argentina, the Adelphi, Cecil's, the Grand and the Majestic, have been taken over, either wholly or partially, by the military.

It is time the civilian whose pocket has been fleeced by the landlords and house agents, had a fair deal.

HAROON DEFEATS RIVAL LEAGUE CANDIDATE

KARACHI, Dec. 12 (API): Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon (League) has been returned elected to the Central Assembly defeating Mr. Ali Mohammed Rashdi, the rival League candidate.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon has secured 17,165 as against Mr. Rashdi's 7,887.

There were 354 invalid votes.

Capital Levy At Work

(BY K. T. SHAH)

France is amongst the first of the war-worn countries where the work of national reconstruction and rehabilitation is being started in real earnest. Though among the victorious Allies, France has suffered no less severely by the ravges of war and the occupaion by the Nazis. Her prewar condition, also, was deplorable, as much because of corruption at home as because of the feverish preparation for war all around her, and the consequent burden of armaments. In such a country, the national economy must need drastic remedy, if it is to be genuinely reconstructed. Tax rates of today are not enough to ensure budgetary equilibrium while the burden of reconstruction will more than offset any relief in armament that may be obtained from the establishment of permanent peace. The current budget deficit is estimated to be about 250 milliards francs which cannot be covered by borrowing alone without still further weakening the national finances. France has, therefore, decided to resort to a capital levy on a moderate scale, which is to ensure the progressive elimination of the deficit. Her Allies,—with the United States leading have enabled her to command the return of French wealth exported and frozen abroad in the days of the panic, or under the terror of the Nazis; and also steps for a proper declaration of the individual wealth, and the corporation assets, whether held abroad or at home. A law has compelled Frenchmen to declare their wealth in all forms including Bank notes, or Treasury Bonds. The notes must be exchanged for new ones, and the bonds are required to be stamped afresh. As regards assets held abroad not only are Frenchmen required to declare their value, but to deposit an equivalent of such assets in bearer shares with an organisation controlled by the State, so as to facilitate their proper assessment and taxation.

TAX ON NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

With these preliminaries, M. Pleven, Minister of Finance, has submitted an Ordinance, introducing a "Tax of National Solidarity", another name for a Capital Levy. There are two forms of this Levy,—one on individual's wealth and the other on Corporations. The former is graduated, rising from 3 p. c. to 20 p. c. on private fortunes of pre-war days, and spread over four years. Private wealth, acquired by individuals during or because of the war,—by black-market profiteering, or collaboration with the enemy, is to be taxed at from 20 to 100 p. c., and is payable in a single year. The one and only justification, moral as well as financial, for such a distinction is that no one should be allowed to make a gain for himself from the general misfortune. The tax on Corporation —companies,—is to be levied at the flat rate of 5 p. c. on all companies whose capital or net assets exceed a given figure, say, Frs. 5 million. All companies in this class, registered in France, or whose shares are quoted on the French Bourse, must reduce the nominal value of their stock by 5 p. c. and issue to the State new shares of the same amount. Foreign companies operating in France must contribute 5 p. c. of the value of all their assets, which would be chargeable to the French Death Duties. No distinction is made, in the case of Corporations, as between wealth of pre-war and that of war origin—probably on the ground that all the companies have had to pay Excess Profits Tax.

The starting point for the individual's wealth to be taxed, is 1,00,000 francs, or the excess by that figure during and because of the war or collaboration with the enemy. The greatest difficulty, it is apprehended, will lie in the computation of the individual wealth; but ways are being devised to guard against facile evasion. This is a purely fiscal measure, and must not be read as a thin end of the wedge of socialisation. The most orthodox financier may have to have recourse to such measures, under the prevailing conditions in Britain or France. The State securing a 5 p. c. interest in the holding of private Corporations may sell them to the public, or issue notes or bonds, directly or through some investment agency on their backing. On the whole the tax is just, economic and productive; and every care seems to be taken that it should not prove too onerous in assessment or collection. The example is worth a closer study.

Our Readers' Views

"Cocoanut Oil"

Sir, This is with reference to S.R.K's letter on "Cocoanut Oil" published in your issue of December. It is not claimed that the presents system of distributing cocoanut oil through selected Government Grain Shops is the last word on the subject. All that is claimed is that in the given circumstances, viz., shortage of supply and irregular arrivals, cocoanut oil cannot be rationed nor can it be supplied to every shop in adequate quantities and the present system therefore, is the most practicable that could have been devised, and any alteration in the system must await improvement in the supply position. If S. R. K. could suggest an alternative system, bearing in mind, of course, the present shortage in cocoanut oil, the authorities would certainly consider it. If S. R. K. would contact me I will give him all information on this subject that he would desire to have.

Yours faithfully,
Bombay Dec. 8, G. G. GOKHALE,
Public Relations Officer
(Rationing).

Potato Prices

"Potatoes have become a rarity in the city" as has been reported in a local paper; and are sold at "fabulous prices" of annas eight per pound.

Whereas your London contemporary the "Daily Herald" of 26-9-1945 feels aggrieved that "maximum retail prices for main-crop potatoes (in Britain), as from 1-10-1945, were slightly higher than the last season, the average price being 8½d. (eight and a quarter pence) for SEVEN POUNDS compared with 7d. a year ago."

We would like to seek enlightenment either from the P.R.O. of the Supplies Department, or from any your readers conversant with potato trade and the trickeries of its market, or from those acquainted with potato cultivation, its seeds and potato-growing areas in the province and in India, as to why there has been such a surprising difference in the retail prices here in India—an agricultural country, and Britain—a non-agricultural country? Is it because of the unrestricted export of potatoes to such of the countries as are being helped by the U.N.R.R.A. (towards which our sarving country contributes nearly 8 crores)?

BURJOR SHROFF.

CONGRESS-GOVT. POLITICAL TRUCE?

(Continued from page 1)

Congress will have to produce a certificate of the nature of the work he does with regard to the 14 points constructive programme drawn up by Mahatma Gandhi.

In 1934, when changes were effected in the Congress constitution, a yarn and spinning franchise has been suggested. This proposal had a good deal of support among the Gandhian scool of Congressmen but leftwing Congressmen led by the Congress Socialists opposed the spinning franchise and thereupon Mahatma Gandhi's advice, it was dropped.

The present proposal is but a revival of the yarn franchise on a wider scale extending the franchise to the 14 items of the constructive programme.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD SESSION ENDS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (A.P.I.)—The Calcutta Session of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board ended at 11 this morning, after a two hours' meeting at the Congress President's residence.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided and the members present were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

It is learnt that today's discussions were in the nature of an informal exchange of views. The next meeting of the Board will probably be at Delhi on January 15 when nominations of Congress candidates for the provincial elections in United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Bombay and Madras will be considered.

CONGRESS LEADERS LEAVE CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (A.P.I.)—Members of the Congress Working Committee are leaving Calcutta at the end of the five days' strenuous session of the committee.

The All-India Congress Committee office will move to Allahabad tomorrow evening.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel flies to Jamshedpur tomorrow, returns to Calcutta on December 14 and leaves for Bombay on December 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left today on a week's tour of Assam.

He will return to Calcutta on December 21 and will then visit Shantiniketan on December 23. Pandit Nehru will start the same day for Patna from Santiniketan.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is visiting Santiniketan tomorrow. She will stay there for two days and will then return to Calcutta, where she will remain for a couple of days. Mrs. Naidu will then leave for Delhi.

Mr. Asaf Ali, who has been deputed to visit Madras and settle certain questions relating to the formation of the Madras Congress Provincial Parliamentary Board, will first visit Delhi. He flies to Delhi tomorrow and will leave from there for Madras on December 16. Mr. Asaf will remain in Madras till December 21 when he proceeds to Bombay.

GANDHIJI'S BENGAL TOUR PROGRAMME NOT SETTLED YET

CALCUTTA Dec. 12 (A.P.I.)—Mahatma Gandhi's Bengal tour programme, it is learnt, is not yet settled. He will, however, visit Santiniketan early next week, staying there for two days.

Gandhiji will then return to Calcutta and a tour of Midnapore is likely to follow.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, met Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepore today and was with him for over an hour.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh also called on Gandhiji today.

KERALA MAJLIS TO CONTEST ALL MUSLIM SEATS

CALICUT, Dec. 12 (U.P.I.)—At a meeting of the Kerala Provincial Muslim Majlis Working Committee held here Mr. K. V. Nuruddin, President of the Majlis presiding it is resolved that the Majlis must contest all Muslim seats in Malabar for the ensuing elections to the Madras Assembly.

A parliamentary board was also formed.

COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATES

POONA, Dec 11 (A.P.I.)—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India has announced nine of its candidates who are to contest the elections to the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly from Maharashtra and Bijapur.

PROFITEERING IN FISH

How It Can Be Checked

(From Our Correspondent).

Reports that large quantities of fish being daily destroyed for the purpose of keeping up the price are found to have been exaggerated. Enquiries made in "fish circle" of the city indicate that the present demand for fish in the city is far greater than the supply, and consumers are willing to offer a fairly high price for fish, particularly in view of the fact that there is comparatively a greater rise in prices of mutton and vegetables which alone can replace fish in the daily budget of the average consumer. It has been further pointed out that, owing to inadequate cold-storage facilities in the city a part of the supply of fish is apt to get decomposed, and has, therefore, to be destroyed being unfit for human consumption. For such reasons, it has been argued that the idea of deliberately destroying fish is the product only of fertile imagination which does not stand the scrutiny of facts and the difficulties involved in the fish trade.

CAPITALIST GREED

At any rate there is no doubt that capitalist interests are at the bottom of the prevailing high prices of fish in the Bombay markets. It is to be remembered that only recently the Government of India appointed a Fishery Committee. This Committee is trying to increase the output of fish in the country and every encouragement and co-operation is given to fishermen and traders in fish to develop the fish industry. As a result of this attitude of the Government a number of launches have sprung up in Bombay which go out in the sea to Karwar to fetch fish for the city consumers. At present there are thirteen such launches employed in fish carrying industry in Bombay, each carrying six to ten tons of ice according to its capacity. An account of the activities of these launches would throw some light on the problem of fish supply of the city.

It is understood that these launches, which make at least one trip to Karwar during a week, land large catches of "mackerel" ("bhangda"), at Sassoon Dock, varying from 50 000 to over two lakhs pieces at a time. The wholesale price at which the owners of these launches purchase these mackerel at Karwar varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per thousand mackerels whereas the average selling price demanded by the launch-owners in Bombay is found to rule between Re. 1 and Rs. 1/12 per "Korea" (22 pieces) or on an average Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per 1,000 pieces. Taking into consideration the cost of oil, ice, labour and other miscellaneous expenses the maximum cost price of fish can safely be worked out at Rs. 15 per thousand pieces of "mackerel" and this when compared to the selling price of Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per thousand generally ruling at Sassoon Dock landing gives some idea of the heavy profiteering involved in the fish industry in the city.—namely, a profit of at least 400 to 500 per cent or even more.

The fisherwomen and others doing the work of carrying the fish from the Sassoon Dock and selling them in the market get almost next to nothing when compared to the heavy labour that they have to put in day and night and the expenses they have to incur. It is but natural, therefore, they may try to set a little higher price on their commodity, the consumer being the ultimate sufferer.

These are then the reasons why, in spite of the efforts on the part of Government to increase the supply of fish for the city, the price of fish in the city markets still remains at such a high level. If, in the interest of the consumer, the price of fish were to be controlled, the problem should be tackled at the very root. One would even suggest that Government should completely do away with capitalist interests in fish by taking over and working the launches themselves.

Entry Of Non-Asiatic Women In India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.): Early in 1944, says a Communique, it was announced by the Government of India that non-Asiatic women and children wishing to come to India from the Dominions, colonies and foreign countries would ordinarily be given permission, unless there were special reasons to the contrary, if they were joining a husband or guardian or appointment offering normal support and protection expected to continue during the war and that applications should be made to the Defence Department. It has been decided to remove these restrictions which were imposed on account of war conditions and no applications for permission are now required. Applications for visas, where necessary, for entry into India will, however, continue to be made as at present to Home Department.

Families of Navy, Army and Air Force personnel will also be subject to such special orders issued by the Service authorities as may be in force.

TETE-A-TETE

Without Comment

The Turks believe that the purpose of this agitation is to induce them to yield to the Soviet proposals, reported to have been presented verbally in May this year for bases in the Straits, cession of the north-eastern provinces of Kars and Ardahan (which Turkey acquired from Russia in 1921) and for changes in Turkey's internal regime.

A particularly active part in this campaign is said to have been played by the Armenian Communist organisation in Northern Syria, near Turkey's southern frontier.

—Reuter.

* * *

Mr. Churchill called a meeting of his "Shadow Cabinet" to discuss the Conservative Party's attitude on the American loan debate.

Look out now for some shadow boxing in the best Winnie style: fortunately, he can never win now!

* * *

According to Mr. Byrnes, Britain will not attempt to withdraw troops from Iran by January 1, since Russia finds it impossible to withdraw Red Army forces by then.

"Attempt to withdraw" looks like the latest illustration of the well-known British trait of understatement.

* * *

In reply to an allegation by the Columbia Broadcasting System's chief European correspondent that "the British are using Japanese troops in and around Bandoeng" the British Information Services said: "Admiral Mountbatten has just informed us that Japanese troops are not being used offensively in Java. They are being used for static defence and also for defence when the lives of Allied internees and prisoners are in danger from Indonesian extremists."

Now that you know what is what, you can put this terminological exactitude in your pipe and smoke it!

* * *

The final report of the Sapru Committee is ready and will be soon published.

It will of course prove quite an historical document.

* * *

Crowds of consumers and businessmen, eager to buy something or other, besieged the branch sales office of the United States Foreign Liquidation Commission which opened in Warden House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay, on Tuesday morning.

The article most in demand is said to have been—the Statue of Liberty!

* * *

The Qaid-e-Azam is glad that the Viceroy is realising the Congress game.

It is, of course, necessary considering that His Excellency will have to take part in it in due time.

* * *

Referring to the proposed Parliamentary delegation, Mr. Davies, M.P., said on his arrival at Karachi that it will be the type of delegation that will go about with its eyes open.

—And mouths shut!

* * *

Tale Of The Day

"Gladys tells me her Hector calls her his peach, the apple of his eye, and all kinds of pet names. Why don't you ever call me pretty things like that?" she pouted.

"How can I?" he retorted. "Hector's at Covent Garden; I'm at Billingsgate."

EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED

An interesting case of ejectment suit filed by a landlord against his tenant is decided by Mr. M. H. Noronha, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court. In this case Abdulla Rahimtoola Saboowala sought to eject Bai Ashrafkhatoon a tenant-relative occupying premises in his building at Dongri on the alleged grounds that she and her husband were guilty of conduct which was a nuisance and annoyance to the adjoining and neighbouring occupiers and used the premises for cobler's work contrary for which they were let.

Mr. R. J. A Somji, counsel for the defendant denied the allegations and resisted the suit claiming protection under the Rent Restrictions Act.

The suit was originally before the 3rd Judge Mr. M. D. Laikaka but was subsequently at defendant's instance transferred on the board of the Chief Judge.

After a number of witnesses gave evidence for the plaintiff, the plaintiff's brother gave evidence on behalf of the defendant and stated that the plaintiff's motive for ejectment of the defendant was domestic quarrel and not any nuisance caused to the neighbours.

His Honour upheld the contentions of the defendant and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. A. S. Davar with Mr. M. A. Dotiwala, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. R. J. A. Somji for the defendant.

S. I. National Conference

K. S. Venkatakrishnan and S. Kandaswamy Conveners of the South Indian National Conference write:—

"The news that appeared in Wednesday's issue of the 'Chronicle' to the effect that the South Indian National Conference has been dropped is absolutely misleading and without any foundation. At the preliminary meeting of the workers held at the South Indian Association premises on the 10th instant, a Working Committee has already been formed and arrangements for conducting the proposed conference are in full swing. Further details regarding the conference will appear in the Press from time to time."

No Recruitment To I.N.A. By Bribery Or Torture

Col. Loganadan Concludes Evidence

AZAD HIND BANK DIRECTOR ON COLLECTIONS FOR PROVISIONAL FREE INDIA GOVT.

DELHI, Dec. 12 (A.P.I.): Cross-examination of Col. Loganadan, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans in the Provisional Government of Free India, was continued at to-day's session of the I.N.A. Court Martial trying Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, Capt. Seghal and Lt. Dhillon.

Col. Loganadan said that Lt. Mohd. Iqbal, who was trying civil cases in the Andamans during witness' Administration, used to deal with small cases concerning loans of money, mortgages on buildings and family disputes, more or less social. Witness did not remember details because there were so many cases. When witness went to the Andamans, the Japanese had a Supply Department, which was continued after his arrival. The self-sufficiency programme which witness had mentioned yesterday was carried out under instructions from the Japanese Supply Department.

Witness was shown his monthly report for August 1944.

NO LACK OF TRUST

Q.: You have mentioned in the report "it is hoped greater trust will be the result." So long as you were there, there was no trust between you and the Japanese?

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai objected and said that Sir Noshirwan was misinterpreting the words "greater trust". Sir N. P. Engineer denied that he was misinterpreting and the objection was overruled.

Witness said that in the particular instance Lt. Iqbal was investigating a case of spying and the Japanese were not happy about the Provisional Government's interference. "There was not lack of trust in every case between the Japanese and ourselves. This was only in reference to police cases.

Witness said that he left the Andamans on receipt of a message from Subhas Bose towards the end of September 1944. Subhas Bose called witness in order to make a personal report about his progress in the Andamans. Major Alvi was appointed Officiating Commissioner in the Andamans, during witness' absence.

MAJ. ALVI'S LETTER

Before witness returned to Singapore, Major Alvi gave him a letter. Major Alvi wanted to go to the front rather than stay behind in the Andamans.

Witness was shown a copy of the letter which Major Alvi gave him on that occasion. The letter described among other things the difficulties the Provisional Government were having with the Japanese and atrocities committed by the Japanese. Other points from the letter were: "If I cannot help the people in the least, I cannot expect to work them into a patriotic frenzy and make them go all out to help the Government's war effort. Already the local population is losing all confidence in us as is evident by their attitude towards the League's activities. For months past, not a single volunteer has turned up for training and few people dare to come near any of us lest they may be suspected. The last Provisional Government Day meeting was attended by a score of men (so. I also agree with Your Excellency's views that under the present circumstances our Netaji's intervention will only stiffen the attitude of the local Japanese officials towards us. Once Your Excellency takes off my communication with Headquarters will of necessity be limited to the 'all is well here' reports.

VOLUNTEERS IN ANDAMANS

Q.: It is correct, is it not, that you had taken Major Alvi on your staff in order to recruit and train any local volunteers into I.N.A. units?

A.: Before I left the Andamans I had no idea what my duties would be. Therefore, I took with me educated men so that they might fit in anywhere. There were already about 60 volunteers in the Andamans when I arrived. There were no further additions after that.

Q.: It is correct, is it not, that for months past not a single volunteer has turned up for training?

A.: Probably volunteers did not turn up in the particular month Major Alvi is taking about.

Q.: It is true as a general statement that civilians feared to come near anyone lest they may be suspected?

A.: It is—please repeat.

Q.: It is correct, is it not, that few people dare to come near any one of us lest they may be suspected?

A.: It is true as a general statement that civilians feared to come near anyone of us. They were not anxious to expose themselves to the risk of being seen with us.

Witness said that he could not say exactly how many attended the last Provisional Government Day meeting, referred to by Major Alvi. The crowd might have been smaller compared to previous months.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE

Q. The letter says: 'I also agree with Your Excellency's view, i. e., your view, that under the present circumstances our Netaji's intervention will only stiffen the attitude of the local Japanese officials towards us'. That was your view.

Ans: It is true in a general way I do not give my views specifically.

At this stage Mr. Bhulabhai Desai submitted that the only matter at issue was whether or not the Islands were ceded by the Japanese to the Provisional Government. "There is a limit upto which it may be said that details of Administration might have some relevancy, but I submit to the court that the questions which are now being put have no relevancy whatever. In saying this I am merely assisting you to save your valuable time".

The Court, however, held that the questions put by prosecution were relevant.

RETORT TO PROSECUTION

Q. It is a fact, is it not, that in spite of your effort there was absolute insecurity of life and liberty while you were there.

Ans. There were cases under espionage, for which I was trying——

Sir N. P. Engineer: My question was different. I am not refusing you credit for what you did as regards cases or spying.

Col. Loganadan: I am not demanding any credit.

When the question was repeated, witness said that in spite of his efforts there was insecurity of life as regards cases of spying.

Q. The letter says: "Once Your Excellency takes off, my communication with Headquarters will of necessity be limited to 'all is well here report.' That is correct.

Ans. He is just making a statement before he had started doing his work. How can that be correct? He is anticipating.

Q. In fact your reports were also of the category 'all is well here.'

Ans. That is your interpretation. I deny it. I cannot follow the way in which questions are put to me.

Q. You have said already, that if you insert in your reports anything which the Japanese did not like, they would hold back the report or ask you to modify it.

Ans. Certainly I did not say so. I deny that my reports were "all right" reports merely because the Japanese would either object to something unpleasant to them or would ask me to modify them.

REPORT TO SUBHAS

Q. Before leaving the Andamans, did you tell the Vice-Admiral and the Civil Administrator that you were going to recommend withdrawal of the Provisional Government from the Andamans.

Ans. No.

Witness said in answer to a further question that after his arrival in Singapore he did not send any telegram to Subhas Bose recommending the withdrawal of the Provisional Government from the Islands.

Witness was shown the report he submitted to Subhas Bose. Witness said that when he said in the report that "all propaganda required by the Japanese administration is carried out," he was referring to spying and self-sufficiency.

Q. You have said in the report, 'we will be rendering a very valuable service to the total war effort by relieving the local authorities of unnecessary anxieties and worries and thus concentrate on military measures." What do you mean by "relieving the local authorities."

Mr. Desai interjected: The English language is not a matter for cross-examination.

Col. Loganadan to the Advocate-General: Am I to explain the English to make you understand what I meant?

Sir Noshirwan paused for a while and indicated that he would not give up the question in spite of witness' attitude.

BHULABHAI OBJECTS

The Advocate-General repeated the question and witness said that the words "relieving them of unnecessary anxieties and worries" meant that "if we took over the Police Department and other Departments, they would be free to carry out their defence operations."

Q. You were never of the opinion that the Provisional Government of Free India should be withdrawn from the Andamans?

Mr. Desai: I object to that question. Witness has answered positively that they wanted to remain in the Andamans and they wanted to carry on the whole Civil Administration. I submit that this question is completely futile.

Sir Noshirwan: In five minutes I will show whether it is futile or not. My learned friend ought to have some patience. I am not wasting the time of the court.

Witness explained that he had been fighting to get control of the Police Department. "If they would not hand it over, then the withdrawal of the Provisional Government had to be considered."

Q. Did you send or did you ask anybody to send a telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose asking for the withdrawal of the Provisional Government from the Andamans.

Ans. I might have discussed with some of the Officers of the Staff the question of withdrawal.

TELEGRAM TO NETAJI

I did not send my telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose recommending the withdrawal of the Provisional Government.

Witness was shown his diary for 1944. One entry read: "Copy of telegram which Bhosle sent to Netaji: "Col. Lokanadan is strongly of the opinion that the entire Provisional Government Staff from Andamans be withdrawn, as they have not got any useful work to do there—J. K. Bhosle."

Answering further question by the Advocate-General, witness said that he had discussed the subject with Bhosle and Bhosle had sent the telegram. After sending the telegram Bhosle sent witness a copy for his perusal. "I did not very much like the wording of the telegram. It is not correct that I caused the telegram to be sent. I would have sent it differently. I did not approve of the words 'as they have not got any useful work to do there.' When I got this copy, I knew that the telegram had been sent to Netaji.

I did not think it worthwhile taking steps to correct the false impression on a telegram which had already been sent. Naturally I entered a copy of the telegram in my diary in order to keep a record."

Answering further questions, witness said he was present at the meeting of officers at Bidadari on the return of the Goodwill Mission from Tokyo. At that meeting the question of I.N.A. was discussed. No Japanese officers were present at the meeting.

Sir Noshirwan: As a matter of fact, the basis of the I.N.A. organisation was a scheme prepared by the Japanese.

Col. Loganadan: No. At the Bidadari meeting we were told that the question of the formation of the I. N. A. would be considered at a bigger conference at Bangkok which was to come off. There was no plan, as far as I know, at that time.

NO RECRUITMENT BY BRIBERY OR TORTURE

Witness said there was no concentration camp but there was a detention camp which he used to visit occasionally. To his knowledge the method of recruitment to the I.N.A. did not include bribery or taking refractory persons to concentration camps where special methods were adopted, such as ducking individuals through manholes into sewers and other forms of torture.

There was a case reported to him of gangrene in the ankle, said to have been caused by something tied there. He saw a medical report. He attended to the case and sent it to Army Headquarters for investigation. He had no knowledge of patients being admitted to hospital suffering from injuries caused by severe beating. Witness was appointed G. O. C., Burma Command. The appointment was to take effect after Babu Subhas Bose's departure from Burma. He held the post till he surrendered.

QUESTION TOO VAGUE

The Advocate-General asked some questions about the functions of the officers appointed by the Head of the State. "Have you any personal knowledge of what the Provisional Government did?" he asked.

Witness: The question is too vague and general for me to reply to.

Mr. Desai: It is like asking what the Government of India did today. (Laughter).

The President explaining the question, asked whether there were Cabinet meetings held and what matters were discussed.

Witness replied that subjects discussed included activities of the Independence League branches, expansion of the Army, recruitment and training, National songs, language, and so on.

AZAD HIND BANK DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE

The next witness was Mr. Dinanath, former timber merchant and engineering contractor in Burma, who later became a Director of the Azad Hind Bank, the Bank, he said, had its registered office at 94, Park Road, Rangoon and it was registered in accordance with the then Burmese law.

There was a Netaji Funds Committee in Rangoon. Its object was to collect funds from the public as contributions towards the Provisional Government.

Collections in Burma and donations in Malaya were kept with the Azad Hind Bank and also with the Finance Department of the Provisional Government. Collections were in cash and kind. Ultimately, these funds were drawn upon from time to time for the purposes of the Provisional Government.

TWENTY-CRORE COLLECTION

The total collections in Burma amounted to about rupees 15 crores and those in Malaya about rupees five crores.

In addition to the funds contributed to the Provisional Government, private individuals also banked with the Azad Hind Bank. The amount thus banked was about rupees 30 or 40 lakhs.

The Bank functioned from April 1944 upto the middle of May 1945.

After the occupation of Rangoon by the British forces, the Bank was sealed up by the British Military authorities. The amount of deposit to the credit of the I.N.A. at the time the Bank was sealed was about rupees 35 lakhs.

ZIAWADI ESTATE

Mr. Desai asked witness a number of questions about an estate called Ziawadi near Rangoon. Witness said the estate was about 50 square miles in area. It was first administered by the Manager of the Ziawadi branch of the Bank and then handed over to the Provisional Government, whose representative administered the estate. In the area were a big sugar factory, yarn factories, blanket and gunny making factories, hospitals and some cultivation. The population was about 15,000, mostly Indians. The I.N.A. had a base there and the hospitals and factories were run by the I.N.A. There was also a training camp for the I.N.A.

FUNCTIONS OF THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

The produce from the area was handed over to the Provisional Government and used by it as it thought best.

Answering questions about the activities of the Indian Independence League, witness said branches of the League which were all over East Asia worked in different departments such as recruiting and training, propaganda, welfare, A.R.P., Bal Sena, etc. The main function was to look after the property of absentee Indians, relieve suffering, A.R.P. service, and running schools for children.

I.N.A. INTERVENES TO SAVE INDIAN LIVES

Mr. Dinanath proceeded to state that the I.N.A. rendered assistance to the civilian population by organising beats and protecting Indian lives and property. They saved many Indians from the Japanese Military Police who used to arrest people as British spies. He knew where 50 prominent Indians were arrested by the Japanese. They were subjected to terrible tortures. They were saved through the intervention of the I.N.A. and in fact all such cases afterwards were handed over to the I.N.A. to be dealt with. He knew of another case where one Mr. John, a well-known surgeon and his English wife were arrested by the Japanese and they were saved by the I.N.A.

After the Japanese occupation, the Burmese hooligan element slaughtered Indians and looted their property in the districts. But after the I.N.A. Headquarters was shifted to Rangoon all such cases stopped.

Cross-examined by Sir N. P. Engineer, witness said that he left Rangoon a fortnight before the Japanese arrived. At first he went to Shewbo then to Lashio and from there to Mogaung. He returned to Rangoon in August 1942. After his return to Rangoon, there were no general lootings and murders of Indians in Rangoon.

A SHAREHOLDERS' BANK

The Azad Hind Bank was a share holders' Bank with a capital of Rs 50 lakhs. The deposits were in Japanese currency. The Provisional Government's accounts were operated by the Finance Minister. He made monthly allotments to the I.N.A. of about 10 to 30 lakhs.

Witness was in Rangoon when the British entered. Before the Bank was sealed, the Directors of the Bank reviewed the statement of accounts and there were Rs. 35 lakhs owing to the I.N.A.

Witness did not know to whom the Ziawadi estate belonged. At a public meeting presided over by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Shri Parmanand Manager of the estate, announced that he was formally handing over the estate to the Provisional Government. The estate was in Burmese territory.

He did not know if on May 14 rupees 20 lakhs were drawn from the Azad Hind Bank on behalf of the I.N.A.

HAV. SHIV SINGH'S EVIDENCE

Hav. Shiv Singh, the next witness who was Lieutenant in the I.N.A said, "I was a member of the I.N.A and I am a member now."

Witness was in charge of a training camp of the I.N.A. in Ziawadi territory in Burma. He gave the following details about Ziawadi:

Besides the training camp, there was a base hospital of the I.N.A., a home for disabled men, a sugar factory and the offices of the Azad Hind Dal, whose object was to administer the areas conquered by our Army and also those areas which are under our Government.

Tehsildars were appointed for groups of villages and their work was to collect revenue and to settle small disputes. The bigger disputes were sent higher up, to the Azad Hind Dal. The Provisional Government appointed Mr. Ram Chandra Prashad as the Manager of the territory.

Mr. Shyamacharan Misra was appointed in charge of the Police and Mr. B. Ghosh in charge of P.W.D. Agriculture and Sanitation.

I.N.A. DEFENDED ZIAWADI

The whole place was defended by the I.N.A. The Japanese and Burmese had nothing to do with the territory. Many times there were misunderstandings with the Burmese and Japanese Governments and the Provisional Government cleared them. General Chatterjee, who had been appointed Governor-Designate of the liberated areas, had his Headquarters at Ziawadi.

Cross-examined by Sir N. P. Engineer, witness said that in February 1942, he was ordered by the Japanese to move from Kuala Lampur to Saigon. At Saigon he made a broadcast of his own free will on the treatment meted out to him by the Japanese and met Col. Saito, who explained to witness and other Indian P.O.W.'s the war aims of the Japanese. From Saigon he was moved to Singapore.

Witness was sent to the Bangkok Conference in June 1942 by Capt. Amar Singh to record lectures in Hindustani. At that time witness was prepared to join the I.N.A. provided he was fully satisfied that the Japanese recognised the Provisional Government and the I.N.A. But he had not expressed his desire to join the I.N.A.

In September 1942, witness and another member of Col. Gill's party were posted to Arakan to do reconnaissance. During this period the Provisional Government had not declared war on the British and Americans and it was not the purpose of the party to fight them. Witness went to Rangoon from Arakan in December 1942, in which month he heard about the crisis in the I.N.A.

ARRESTED BY JAPS

From Rangoon he returned to Badadari Camp, where he was kept under arrest by the Japanese for a month in the beginning of 1943. Witness did not know why the Japanese arrested him. The entire party belonging to Col. Gill was arrested.

Witness said that he was in the I.N.A. from the time the Japanese recognised the I.N.A. and the Provisional Government, that is, in September, 1943.

Q. Towards the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945, did you supply information to the British.

Witness replied that he did some work which was useful to the I.N.A. and the Provisional Government and added that he would give full details of that work to the Court Martial before whom he might be tried. The President cautioned witness to reply to the question and not to volunteer statements.

NEVER SUPPLIED INFORMATION TO BRITISH

Witness, thereupon, denied that he supplied any information to the British. In reply to further questions he said he knew Capt. Brown, who, he said, was once captured by the Indian troops. Witness denied having told Capt. Brown that he would continue to supply information to the British.

TRICK TO SAVE ZIAWADI

He added that he did a trick to save the Ziawadi State. He was in contact with a Burmese whom he told that there were hospitals in Ziawadi and no fighting forces or any defence positions in it. This said witness, was for the purpose of saving the area from bombs and guerilla attack. He denied that he was paid Rs. 1,000 for giving this information.

Some amusement was caused when the Advocate-General and witness had a tussle over the question whether Ziawadi was known as an estate or a State.

Sir Noshirwan: To prevent any confusion let us call it a kingdom.

Witness: Apki Marzi (as you please) (laughter).

Witness said since the time he went there, it was known as a State, and that its Raja, whose name he did not know except that he was a Rai Bahadur, had escaped to India, and that the State was managed by Sri Parmanand under the Azad Hind Government. Witness added the Raja was still alive in India.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPS AND OUR GOVT.

Sir Noshirwan asked how the Provisional Government came in possession of Ziawadi. Witness explained there was an agreement between the Japanese Government and "Our Government" that "Our Government" would take possession of all property belonging to absentee Indians and that our Government would be the owner of such property.

He knew Ziawadi was in Burma and that in June 1944 Japanese were in military occupation of the whole of Burma.

Re-examining witness, Mr. Desai asked what was Col. Saito's explanation of Japanese war aims with reference to India. Witness said that Col. Saito stated that Japan was fighting for the freedom of the whole of East Asia in which India was included.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.

No Alternative For Britain

(Continued from page 1)

ing account in the Sterling Area.

It was not only a question of the debt which had been accummulated during war. That, unfortunately, was not static, but continually increasing month by month, because Britain still needed to acquire from the Sterling Area more goods than she could pay for by her exports.

WHEN RESTRICTIONS WILL GO

The Agreement contemplated that within one year of the opening of the credit, the whole of the current earnings would be made available to be spent on current trade in any part of the world without discrimination.

STERLING DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Britain could not begin to do that if at the same time she did not deal with her own immediate difficulties and the problem of paying her own way within the next two or three years without any aid from the United States. It was only because the American Loan contributed to the solution of this problem that the British could afford to take these further steps and that was why the loan was an indispensable preliminary to the agreement which recorded Britain's intention to agree with each of the Sterling Area countries concerned on a plan for dealing with the accumulated Sterling Area balances. The amounts and circumstances varied a great deal, but the British proposed to ask each of the Governments concerned to settle on a broad basis with Britain that part of the accumulated balances which would be set free for current trade transactions in any part of the world. That part would be gradually set free over a period of years, and the balances would be adjusted and perhaps in some cases applied as a contribution by the Sterling Countries concerned to a reasonable settlement of this war debt problem.

It was on these lines that Government were going to proceed and on which they hoped, in measurable time, to restore the pre-war convertibility of the Sterling Area.

ONLY WAR DEBT

Dr. Dalton's remarks about the great load of debt being a strange reward were made when he was speaking of a "wholly disagreeable legacy" which consisted of the debt which Britain owed to "our Allies and associates in war and to certain neutrals whose goods we had to buy".

"We have accumulated this debt during the war entirely for war purposes", he said. During the past six years we have had to spend a vast sum in sterling to maintain our war effort in every part of the world".

"We have spent it on buying local currencies we needed all over the world to pay for our own vital imports of raw materials and to maintain our troops, often to the great profit of local inhabitants. Yet, there is no new physical asset, no new wealth we can set against this expenditure. We can set against it only the fact of victory and liberation of many who fought on our side".

"The sterling which Britain paid was still held by the countries who supplied Britain, and since she had not been able to write it off by exports, it still stood on the debit side of the British account".

Dr. Dalton said that Britain began the war with something over £600,000,000 of Gold and Dollars but in April, 1941 British reserves had fallen to only £ 3,000,000.

OPPOSITION'S ATTITUDE

Sir John Anderson, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Coalition Government, stated in the House of Commons today that the Opposition would not oppose the Government motion approving the Anglo-United States' Loan Agreement if a vote was taken on it. On the other hand they would not vote for it.

Plight Of Municipal Employees

Some three years ago, when the war was raging, the Municipal Servants coming under essential services were forced by the Municipality to house in camps taken in possessions by the Municipality.

The war is now over, and the people living in the camps are served with notices to vacate their places within two months from 31st Oct. 1945. In the circumstances, when house-searching problem—has been intricate, many may have to go about without houses and sleep on the footpaths—a ridiculous fact.

Would the popular Congress Party in the Bombay Corporation take up the problem and find a solution?

V. P. REGE.

"AZERBAIJAN DEFINITELY SEEMS LOST TO IRAN"

Iranian Deputy Says Rebels Have Encircled Tabriz

TEHERAN, Dec. 12. (A.P.A.): A prominent Iranian deputy in Majlis (Iranian National Assembly) said today that the troubled Azerbaijan province "seems definitely lost to Iran."

The deputy, who would not be quoted by name, said rebel forces in the north-westernmost Iranian province now consider Governor Bayatt as Iranian ambassador to an independent Azerbaijan republic rather than as an Iranian appointed Governor.

"Bayatt has lost all hope of settling the crisis", the deputy said, "and has sent a special emissary with a letter to the Iranian Government asking authorization to return to Teheran".

Tabriz, the largest city in Azerbaijan, is "now completely encircled by rebels and the garrison cannot resist more than a fortnight," the deputy said.

PERSIAN LEADERS PLAYING FOR TIME

TEHERAN, Dec. 12. (Reuter): Persia's leaders are believed here to be playing for time and hoping for a "Big Three" decision favourable to the existing regime when the British, United States and Soviet Foreign Ministers meet in Moscow on Saturday, says a Reuter dispatch.

Failing such a decision, some observers here believe that the present government will be unable to cope with the situation even though at the moment all is apparently calm.

"Britain Not Quitting Iran Because Of Russians"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. (A.P.A.): Secretary of State James Byrnes said last night that he would seek Russian co-operation in creating a United Nations Commission on atomic energy controls when he arrived in Moscow.

Disclosing this to a News Conference, Mr. Byrnes announced that Britain intends to take up with Russia the co-ordinated withdrawal of British intends to troops from Iran at the earliest possible date.

He said that the British had so informed him in a note reporting that since Russia had decided not to withdraw its forces from Iran by January 1, Britain would not try to do so.

Mr. Byrnes declared he would urge an early peace conference to be held in Washington in March—at the coming Moscow meeting.

ERNIE RODERICK BEATEN ON POINTS

Bert Hyland Dominates Ring And Wins Comfortably

LONDON, December 11 (Reuter): The British Welter and Middleweight Champion Ernie Roderick of Liverpool was beaten on points by Bert Hyland of Dublin in an eight round non-title contest at Seymour Hall, tonight.

Hyland shaped well in the early round putting power in his punches but there was nothing to choose between the boxers in the first four rounds.

Round five saw Hyland right on top and he dominated the rest of the fight to win comfortably.

Aga Khan Sells 'Stardust' For £ 112,000

LONDON, Dec. 11. (U.P.A.): For the second time within a week, a new record for a syndicated race horse was set up when Stardust was sold by the Aga Khan for £112,000. This was £12,000 more than his son, Prince Aly Khan, received for Tehran, winner of the St. Leger.

Cambridge Beats Oxford

TWICKENHAM, Dec. 12. (Reuter): The King, Queen and Princess Elizabeth saw Cambridge University beat Oxford University by eleven points to eight after leading eleven points to three at half time in the first "Full Blue" Inter-Varsity Rugby match at Twickenham since 1938 this afternoon.

Champion Jockey Killed In Mishap

WANTAGE (Berkshire), Dec. 12. (Reuter): Freddie Fox, champion jockey in 1930, who retired in 1936 after 30 years riding to become a trainer, was killed in a road accident shortly after midday today.

His first Derby success was on Cameronian in 1931 and in 1935 won the Derby and the 2,000 Guineas on the Aga Khan's Bahram. A serious accident at Doncaster prevented Fox riding 'Bahram' when he won the St. Leger and triple crown that year.

Inter-Provincial Schools Cricket Draw

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.).

Eight Provinces have entered for the first Inter-Provincial School cricket Tournament to be held in Calcutta from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2, 1946, under the auspices of the Cricket Association of Bengal.

The draw for the tournament is as follows:—

1. Bombay vs. Hyderabad (Dec. 25 and 26).
2. Madras vs. Bihar (Dec 25 and 26).
3. Bengal vs. Sind (Dec. 23 and 24).
4. Baroda vs. Maharashtra (Dec. 23 and 24).

Semi-finals:— Winners of 1st vs. winners of 2.

Winners of 3 vs. winners of 4.

The final will be played on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 and 2.

Aurangabad All-India Tournament

The Aurangabad College All-India Tournament will commence from 26th December 1945. The following items are included in the programme:

Cricket, football and hockey shields for high schools as well as open.

Tennis, billiards, table tennis, bridge and chess.

Rules and regulations may be had from the General Secretary care of Intermediate College, Aurangabad (Deccan).

Hyderabad XI For Ranji Match

HYDERABAD (Dn), Dec. 12. (A. P. I.): Following fourteen players have been selected to proceed to Nagpur where the Hyderabad State eleven will play against the Central Provinces and Berar in the South Zone Ranji Cricket Tournament on December 21, 22, 23 and 24.

S. R. Mehta, (Captain) Bharatchand Khanna, E. B. Albara, Capt. Asadulla Querishi, Lt. Asghar Ali, Ghulam Ahmed, Ibrahim Khan, Sanjivi Rao, Durga Prasad, Ali Hussain, Rajkumar, Nizan Yar Khan and Asifali Khan.

S. R. Mehta, Bharatchand Khanna and Ghulam Ahmed will make the final selection of the team at Nagpur.

The winners of Hyderabad and Central Province and Berar match will meet the winners of Mysore and Madras in the South Zone finals.

MAHARASTRA HIGH SCHOOL: The People's Education Society has arranged a variety entertainment at Sunderbai Hall, in aid of Maharashtra High School, on 17th inst., under the Bombay. His Excellency has paid a patronage of H. E. the Governor of personal contribution of Rs. 200 towards the Building Fund. Tickets can be had from the School Authorities at Lower Parel or at Red Cross Society, Town Hall Compound.

Interference With Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Dec. 9.—Mr. Suryanarayan Sharma, journalist, has issued the following rejoinder to the Government of Gwalior State:

I have seen a press note of the Gwalior Government published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th inst. denying the charges I made against them for taking sides and actively interfering in the elections to both the Houses of the Legislature of the Gwalior State, that have been recently concluded.

I must say to the Government that the charges were made with utmost seriousness, and that I am prepared to stand before an impartial and competent committee of enquiry, if the Gwalior Government chooses to disprove the charges. During the elections, I have personally gathered tens of solid proofs, which I am in a position to put before the Committee to convince it of the correctness of my charge-sheet, and to prove the hollowness of this so-called claim of non-interference. If the State Government is not prepared to do this, let them keep quiet and face the criticism, for which they themselves are to be blamed.

I may also draw the attention of the people concerned to the fact that the allegations of interference were made on November 22. The elections took place on November 25, 27 and 30. But it was only on the 1st of December, that the Government has considered it desirable to deny the charges, which is full of significance.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Following are to-day's quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: India Sugar 29/4, Mysore Sugar 10/8, Breweries CD 237/8.

PLANTING: Cochin Malabar 18/2, Chemmra Peaks 9/14, High Produce 29/12, Kalpettas 27/14, Kalasa 15/6, Ouchterlony 10/1, Thirumbadi 4/3,1/4, Vellitam 33, Woodlands 10/10.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Wol 575, B. and C. Ordy. 395, Balasubrahmania 123, Dhanalaxmi 417/8, Janardhana 146/8, Kaleeswarar 635, Mettur 302/8, Vasanth 335—A. P. 4.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange to-day ruled firm in all sections and a fair volume of business was recorded, following are to-day's final transactions up to 3 p.m.:—

GOVT SECURITIES: 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 103/6.

BANKS: Central 99/8, Hindustan Commercial 57/8, Imperial Contributory 592, Reserve Bank 157.

COTTONS: Dunbar 383, Elgin 72/12, Kesoram 21.

COALS: Bengal 822, Burrakur 44/12, New Beerbhoom 48/8, Union 5/.

JUTES: Alliance 799, Anglo-India 597, Champadany 321, Empire 65/4, Gourepore 1053, Howrah 115/4 XD, Kamarhatty 927, Kankinarrah 795, National 39/3, Orient 375, Reliance 98/10, Standard 425.

MINING: Burma Corpn. 7/9, Consolidated Tin 4/7, Ind. Copper Corpn. 4/10.

ENGINEERINGS: Ind. Iron and Steel Ord. 48/2 National Iron 12/10, Steel Corpn. of Bengal Ord. 42/9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Dalmia Cement 16/12, Br. Ind. Corpn. 8/12, Cal. Trams 55/12, Rohtas Industries 16/14, Indo Burma Petrol 118, Titaghur Paper 37/12, India General Navigation 246, Port Shipping 33/8.

SUGARS: Balrampore 16/10, Belsund 17/8, Buland 43/4 CD, Carew and Co. 34/8.

TEAS: Bateli 21/4, Bishnauth 47 SL, Central Cachar 135, Dullaghur 37, East India 25/2, Hansqua 20 8.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol. 77
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 46 5/8.
U. S. Steel Corporation dol. 83.7/8.
U S Steel Corporation Preference dol 153.1/4.—Reuter

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 12. (Reuter): Continuing under the influence of political considerations, the markets again spent a quiet session. British funds were inclined to be easier; also British railways, due to absence of interests. Only a small amount of business was transacted in industrials in which buyers and sellers were evenly divided and prices showed small minor movements in either direction. Foreign bonds generally ruled steady with selective inquiry for some Europeans. International dollar stocks were inclined to be easier in unison with New York.

DIBRUGARH (Assam), Dec. 11. (U. P. I.): It is reported that an aeroplane crashed on the house of one Mahim Chandra Pal of Chabua on November 29 last smashing two huts. Three inmates were seriously injured. The condition of a boy aged four is reported to be precarious.

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Why Congress Creed Of Non-Violence Is Reaffirmed

President Explains Importance Of Working Committee Resolution To Press Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11. (U.P.I.): Immediately after the conclusion of the Congress Working Committee the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad explained at a press Conference the various resolutions passed by the Working Committee during its present session.

The Congress President said that the resolution on non-violence was the most important of the resolutions passed in Calcutta during the last four or five days. "I emphasise", said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, "the resolution is the most important one because ever since the August 1942 struggle people have begun to believe that the Congress creed of non-violence no longer binds the country in general and Congressmen in particular. There has been a growing feeling among people that it is not necessary to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in our struggle for political freedom. This is absolutely wrong.

It is for the purpose of removing this confusion and misconception in public mind that the Working Committee has thought it necessary to reaffirm the Congress creed of non-violence once again. We have reiterated our faith in non-violence as the only means to achieve our political objective with all the strength possible.

The resolution on the Indian National Army is a natural corollary to or reaffirmation of non-violence. Our support and sympathy to the members of the Indian National Army is not to be construed to mean that the Congress has in any way deviated from its policy of attaining Purna Swaraj by all peaceful, legitimate and non-violent means".

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR FIRING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11. (A.P.I.): Explaining the resolution on the Calcutta firing, the Congress President said that while he was at Vindhyachal from Press reports he believed that the student demonstrators at Calcutta had disobeyed leaders' request to disperse and, therefore, he thought they were wrong in doing so. On his return to Calcutta, however, he made detailed enquiries about the happenings and he was convinced that the attitude of the students on the first day of the trouble was quite reasonable and not condemnable. If the students had been properly tackled by responsible leaders on the spot in time, all evidence went to show they would have obeyed their leaders, but it appeared that the leaders did not reach the spot in time. "I have no doubt", said the Congress President, "the attitude of the students was quite correct and they would have listened to the advice of their leaders. The action of the police cannot be justified in any circumstances.

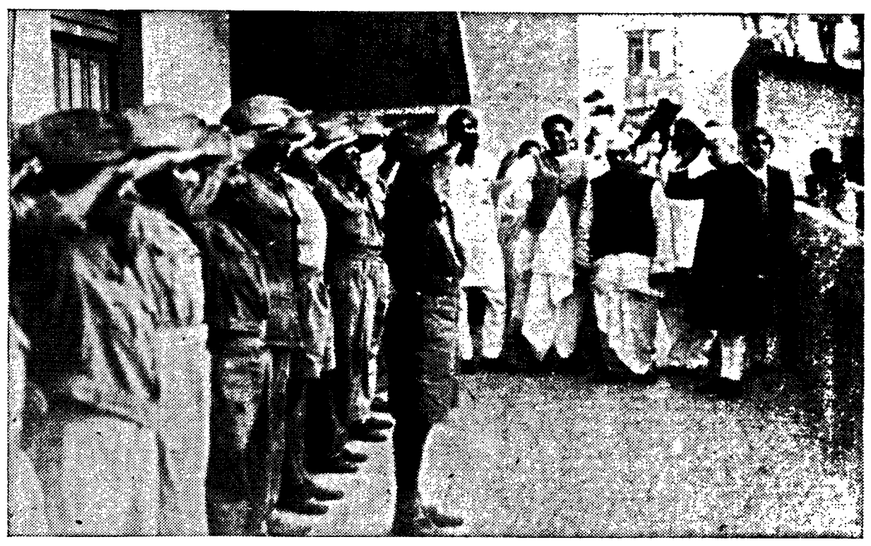
As to mob-violence, I must say it was the result of the excitement caused by the first day's firing. Mob-violence has to be condemned but it could have been avoided if the police had behaved differently. As I said, it was the aftermath of the excitement caused by the firing on the first day. The burning of military lorries and stoning of police are condemnable, but all these would have been avoided if the Police had acted with greater wisdom and tolerance.

ASAF ALI'S MISSION TO MADRAS

Answering a question Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that Mr. Asaf Ali had been deputed by the Working Committee with full powers to go to Madras to look into the representation made by some Congressmen from Tamilnad. Mr. Asaf Ali would try to see that a Madras Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board was formed to represent various shades of opinion within the Congress in South India and thus avoid a split. "The dispute in Madras", said Maulana Azad "is among other things concerning the Provincial Assembly Elections and the question as to whether Mr. Rajagopalachari should be included or not in the Provincial Parliamentary Board".

PLENARY SESSION

The Congress President further explained that normally it was the Punjab's right to have the Congress Session but owing to the abnormal conditions and because of certain practical difficulties, the Working Committee had decided on Delhi. Asked if the Congress Session at Delhi would be on the usual spectacular scale or be a purely business like deliberative body disposing of important business, the Congress President said that he and some members of the Working Committee had pleaded for a business-like Session dropping all demonstrative aspects attached to the usual Congress Session, but the majority of members felt that it would not be right to do so. The Working Committee had, therefore, left the matter in the hands of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to decide the size and dimensions of the Session, consistent, of course, with the availability of materials, provisions for feeding people etc. while the spectacular part of the Congress Session would not completely be abandoned, the Congress President felt in the existing conditions, the demonstrative part of the Congress Session would be limited to the minimum requirements.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru taking the salute of I. N. A. men at the Sikh Gurdwara at Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.

Dutch Offer Is Generous And Far-Reaching

Noel Baker Suggests That Both Parties Sit Together And Adjust Differences

LONDON, Dec. 12, (A.P.A..): Philip Noel-Baker, British minister of State, last night demaded that "the Dutch and Indonesians shall sit down together and work out their differences on a basis of concrete proposals on both sides without any further delays."

His statement climaxed and acrid House of Commons debate during which Tom Driberg, Independent M. P., charged that "unwise" French and Dutch political dictates prevented British field commanders from settling the Indo-Chinese and Indonesian disturbances without bloodshed.

The first essential element in the Indonesian settlement, Noel-Baker said, "is that both sides shall appoint representatives with full powers and who are in no danger of being repudiated."

Meanwhile, he added, "British forces must continue to do what is necessary to the safety of Allied prisoners of war and helpless internes.

Practically all Japanese troops in Indo-China have been disarmed, Noel-Baker said expressing the hope that disarmament would be completed to allow removal of British troops by the end of the year.

Regarding the use of Japanese troops in Far Eastern fighting, he said they had been used offensively only once when British infantry could not reach 500 internees without severe loss of life.

The Minister of State said Japanese troops also had been used defensively to repel Indonesian bands attacking women, children and internees.

As to the possibility of a conference outside of Java, Noel-Baker suggested seeing whether Dutch-inspired negotiations would be carried further.

The only basis of agreements on Indonesia and Indo-China made with the Netherlands and France was for those countries to take over the administration respectively in the two areas, when Allied armies finished their jobs, Noel-Kaker said.

Up to 200,000 internees remain to be freed in Indonesia, he said, and if British did not help them no one else could.

In the Commons debate, Driberg had urged that a conference on the problems of Indonesia and Indo-China should be held at away from the inflmed atmosphere of the Netherlands E. Indies which nationalist representatives could participate as equals with the French and Dutch.

Driberg said the British people have learned "with dismay and concern" that British and Indian troops are fighting in Indonesia and Indo-China "a war whose object appears to be return of status quo in Dutch and French empires in that part of the world."

"Their dismay is not lessened," he said, "when they learned we are also employing Japanese troops in actions there."

600 Laskars On Strike

Six hundred "laskars" of Mackinnon Mackenzie and company working in Mazagon Docks, are on strike. It is learnt that the men have struck work as the management refused to concede their demand for shorter hours of work.

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

LONDON, Dec. 11. (Reuter): The British Government, according to a statement by the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee in the House of Commons day, has decided to set up an elected National Convention of Newfoundlanders next year to make recommendations to the British Government on possible forms of future Government to be put before the people at a National Referendum. (Newfoundland, Britain's oldest colony has been without an elected responsible Government since 1933, when pressing economic difficulties resulted in the formation of an appointed Commission of the Government made up of three members from the United Kingdom, three Newfoundlanders and a chairman who is also Newfoundland's Governor and was appointed by the British Government).

The Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfounland will preside over the convention. All adults will be entitled to vote.

BUS CONDUCTORS BEHAVE RUDELY

Accused In Bus Traffic Regulation Case Discloses Story In Court

On a charge of committing a breach of the Police Commissioner's Notification No. 8923/151 of 1943, by boarding knowingly or intentionally on omnibus which was carrying maximum number of passengers, six persons Jal Mancherji Kateli, Miss Roshan Sorabji Feroze Godrej Dhabha, Jeru Byramji Balsara, Miss Nargis Byramji Balsara and Feroz Byramji Balsara were arrested and were produced before Mr. H. A. Ellias Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Mr. Mancherji Kateli one of the accused, a Bachelor of Commerce working as an Assistant Manager in the firm of Faila Trading Corporation Ltd., said that in company of five others he got into the B. Route bus. When they were boarding that bus the conductor on the lower deck was shouting "Uper Jao" (go up). They went up. Two of them got seats on the upper deck. Two others however, could not find seats and were left standing. Three of them (including himelf) were standing on the stairs.

In the meanwhile passengers who had followed them took seats on the lower deck and some were left standing. The upper deck conductor ordered "Utar Jao" (get down). He pointed out to him that they had entered the bus first and as such they should be allowed to stand and that those who had followed them and were standing should be asked to get down. Thereupon the lower deck conductor joined the upper deck conductor and said "Dakka Marke Utarao" (Push them out). He protested against this rude behaviour and refused to get off. The upper deck conductor then called the Inspector who standing on the ground ordered 'Uttar Jao' (Get down) in an offending tone which is becoming peculiarly common amongst the B.E.S.T. Traffic Staff.

He tried to explain him the facts but he would not listen to it. He then sent for a police man and ordered the Bus to be taken to the Police Station. They were arrested and released on bail. The Magistrate acquitted all the accused.

It is learnt that in 1945, 18 factories manufactured about 3,350 tons of dehydrated vegetables for Army requirements.

THE INDONESIAN STUDENTS' COMMITTEE IN INDIA

In July, 1938, The Indonesian and Malay students in India founded their own association called 'Persatoean Indonesia Malaya, abbreviated 'Persindom' meaning 'Indonesia-Malay Union'. The main work of the 'Persindom' was to foster close union between the Indonesian and Malay students in India.

The Perssindom was not strong enough to bear the impact of the recent war. After the war, on account of the sudden development of political situation in Indonesia, the Indonesian students felt the necessity of putting new life to the Persindom. Accordingly on the 10th October 1945, the Indonesian students held a conference at Delhi, and changed the name of the Persindom to the 'Perhimpoenan Peladjar-Peladjar Indonesia di India, abbreviated P. P. I. I. meaning the 'Indonesian Students' Union in India'.

In order to be able to render its humble services to its beloved Indonesia which at present requires badly its humble contributions, the 'P. P. I. I.' formed a Committee for Indonesian Independence called 'Indonesian Students' Committee in India' The Committee, has been trying to enlist the Indian sympathy and support for Indonesia's cause which is also the cause of every peace loving-freedom people.

victed persons were further ordered to report to the police for two years about their whereabouts after their release from prison.

One Lac Purse For Nehru

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was presented with a cheque for Rs 1,00,000 by members of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association last evening at the hall of the Stock Exchange Association. The amount is to be spent at Pandit Nehru's discretion, preferably for election purposes.

Pandit Nehru was greeted with the "Jai Hind" salutation by the president of the Stock Exchange Association Pandit Biswambhar Nath Chaturvedi and other members. The hall was decorated with tri-colour flags and flowers. This was the first time in the history of the Association that a purse was being presented to a Congress Worker.

Farmers Advised Not To Pay Additional Tax

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Dec. 11.

It is learnt that instructions for the coming fight on local cess question have been given to Baroda workers by Darbar Gopaldas.

It is likely that in third week of December fight may begin. Farmers have been advised not to pay additional tax without the sanction of the Dharasabha.

"Tree Of Wealth"

JALGAON. (By Mail).

Mr. N. S. Ullal, Dy. Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, B. P. gave a talkie film show with films on the "Tree of Wealth (the cocoanut tree and the industries based on it)", "Handicrafts of South India" "Community Manners (for inculcating Civic Sense)" and the "Melodies of Hindustan" to an audience of about a thousand people on the 7th December, at the Agricultural Exhibition held at Jalgaon at the week-end by the East Khandesh District Rural Development Board.

"C. R." CANCELS TRICHY TOUR

MADRAS, December 12. (API): Mr. Rajagopalachari, who had programmed to tour the Trichinopoly district this week, has cancelled his programme owing to the expected visit to Madras of Mr. Asaf Ali who has been deputed by the Congress Working Committee

CIVIC EXPENDITURE REDUCED

Standing Committee Allows 15 Lacs For Post War Reconstruction

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation which is sitting for the last one month to adjust the budget estimates for 1946-47 as presented by the Municipal Commissioner has reduced expenditure by Rs 5,20,000 and increased revenue by Rs. 2,30,000 apart from the increase of 2 p.c. on General Tax which will come to Rs. 30,60,000.

For post war re-construction the Standing Committee has allowed Rs. 15 lacs which includes Rs. 3 lacs for medical, Rs 2 lacs for lights, Rs. one lac for gardens, Rs. 2 lacs for motor lorries and Rs 6 lacs for insurance of the Health Department.

For the Loan Works Rs 10 lacs for School buildings, Rs. 2 lacs for Public Theatre, Rs. 2 lacs for markets and Rs. 5 lacs for the improvements of the markets.

Diamonds Theft Accused Get 15 Months'

Iklat Husein, Sunder Jeckison and Imtiaz Ahmed who were arrested by the police last week in connection with the theft of a wallet containing diamonds worth Rs. 85,000 from a "C" route bus were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today. They were all found guilty of pick-pocketing and convicted. The first two having previous convictions were sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment each whereas the third who was an accomplice was given only three month's rigorous imprisonment. All the con-

Drama In Aid Of Adult Education And Adivasi Relief Fund

Barrister A. H. Khasgiwale's new social drama "Rajani Vilas" was staged in Bombay on Sunday, 9th December by Mahesh Natak Mandali, Mr. B. G. Kher presided. The drama was staged in aid of the Adult Education campaign carried on by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee and the Relief Fund for the Adivasis in Thana District set up by the Adivasi Seva Mandal. Mr. B. G. Kher is the President of both the Institutions. The drama had attracted a fairly good house. Prominent guests had attended.

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WORKING CAPITAL APPROX.	RS.	13,00,00,000

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BOMBAY. 1. Fort. 2. Zaveri Bazar. BARABANKI. CALCUTTA— 1. 11, Clive St. 2. Bhawanipur. 3. Bura Bazar. CAWNPORE— 1. Nayaganj. 2. Meston Road 3 General Ganj 4. Fabimabad 5. Kalpi Road. 6. Aryangar. CHUHARKHANA. DELHI. DEHRADUN. DATIA STATE. DHOLPUR STATE. GAYA. GORAKHPUR. GONDA. HARPALPUR. JHANSI. JAIPUR. KONCH KALPI.

KARACHI KHANNA. LAHORE— 1. Anarkali. 2. City. LALITPUR. LUCKNOW— 1. Aminabad. 2. Chowk. 3. Hazratganj. LUDHIANA. LYALLPUR. MAURANIPUR. MUZAFFARPUR.

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EARLY IMPROVEMENT MEETS RENEWED SELLING IN GOLD

Further Long Liquidation Quietens Cotton Market

Bombay, Dec. 12

The Share Bazar was fairly steady with a moderate business passing. There was scattered buying under the influence of steadiness of the Bullion market while some operators supported Cotton Mill shares. The market feeling is hesitant and while a portion of the long interest is liquidated but investment buying seems timid and is not likely to make its appearance unless the market gets throughly liquidated. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2540 and advanced to Rs. 2660 but reacted at Rs. 2550. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 461 and improved at Rs. 464 and steadied at Rs. 463. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2150 and after declining to Rs 2142 rallied to the opening level at Rs. 2150. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 661 and improved to Rs. 663.

Later on the market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2551. Ordinary at Rs. 463, Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 2147 and Kohinoors at Rs. 661.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was moderate buying in the afternoon session which resulted in moderate improvement. Tata Steel Dfds Rs. 2557/8, Ordinary Rs. 467, Bombay Dyeings Rs. 2157/8 Kohinoor Rs. 664, Colaba Rs. 276, Simplex Rs. 328 and Swadeshi Rs. 624 Central Banks hardened to Rs 104/12.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 2150 Century 930 Nagpur 420 Swadeshi 620 New Great 418 Simplex 326 Kohinoor 661/8 Colaba 271/12 Gokak 318 Phoenix 768/12 Mysore 300 Indian Bleaching 206 Swan 346 Finlay 317 Morarjee 770 Indore 771/4 Edward Sassoon 821/4

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 463 Steel Dfds 2551/4

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro 215 Andhra 1832/8 Tata Power 1952/8 Tram Ord 151/8

CEMENT

Associated Merger 236

INDUSTRIES

Burma 576/4 Alcock 432/8 Bellapur 236 Shivrajpur 58 Steamer Ord 627/8 Scindia 33/14 Construction 220

CASH SECTION

MILLS: Apollo 4/6/6 Elphinstnoe 85 I U Ord 16/3 Defd 3/2/3 Indian Mfg 3580 Kurla 287/8 Khatau 343/4 Dawn 1200 David 1280 New City 415 Minerva 245 Bradbury 390 Bharucha Dfds 11/8 Bharat 64/12 Madhvji 19/8 Model 270 Laxmi Cotton 1535 Vishnu Cotton 522/8 Western 3595 Standard 505 Sholapur 7115 Sassoon Cotton 24 Hindustan 3700 Meyer Sassoon 211/4 Tata Mills 75 Ahd. Advance 458/12 Sassoon Silk 95 New Union 26/4 Poddar 360 Madhusudan 503/12 New 92 Shri Nivas 403/12 Raja Bahadur Poona 127/8 Berar 335

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 198/2 New 170 Surat 262/8 Surat New Premium 132/8 Karachi 237/8 Broach 12/12 Ajmer 14/9 Amalgamated 18/14/6 Jalgaon 11/9 Nagpur 51 Poona 285 Bombay Suburban 245 New Premium 100

BANKS

Reserve 155/8 Imperial 2440 P P 605 Central 103/8 India 224/8 Union 11/10 Baroda 164 Habib 84 Internation 52 A B C 44 Dena Bank 67 United 90 Jalpur 73/8 Hindustan 66/8 National Savings F P 72 P P 40 Mysore 383 Exchange 58 Eastern 106

INSURANCE

Oriental 6750 Empire 1232/8 New India 90/8 Jupiter 37/4 Vulcan 18/4 Indian Mercantile 70 Universal 5/6 Vasant 25/6 Br. I Gen 29 Ind. Prud 51/8 Neptune 11/8

RAILWAYS

Ah Prantij 706/4 C. P. 111 Mymensing Reb 116/4 Guaranteed 115 Mandra Bhon 110/8 Sara Sirajganj 115/4 Sialkot 117/8 New 54 Pachora 92/8 Hoshiarpur 117/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 198/12 Burma Petrol 6/10 Tata Oil 81/8 Mackenzie 148/12 Port Canning 107 Kemp 616/4 Zandu 216/4 Indian Radio Ord 391/4 B 380 Dfds 425 Indian Investment Trust 126/8 Wimco 355 Tata Chemical 18/3 Dharamsi Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 14/11 Dena Trust 26 Alembic 322/6 Supreme Industries 230 Jam Wire 134 Bombay Uganda 82 Bombay Cycle 38/8 Indian Cement (1937) 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 705

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st 229/6 Tata Steel Second 168/8 Tram 71 Andhra 1600 Tata Power 1700 Hydro 166/4 Bombay Steam 352/8 Nagpur 726/4 Vishnu 780 Laxmi 302/8 New Great 251/4 Poddar 117 Shri Nivas 101 Elphinstone 135 Bradbury 530 Surat Elec 215 Premier Construction First 135 Premier Construction Second 135/8 Amalgamated 153/12 Tata Chemical 122/8 Walchandnagar Industries 283/12

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron and Steel 47/10 Bengal Steel 42/8 Indian Copper 4/8 B I C 8/9 Burma Corporation 7/8 New Victoria Mill 8/9 New Victoria Pref. 10/10 Cawnpore Tex 13 Raja Tex 64 Phalton 160 Gold Mohar 355 New Kaiser Hind 2575 Sajjan Mills 420 Osmanshahi 360 Ajamshahi 660

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY Dec 12.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/6/6 4/7 4/6/6
Bharat 63/12 64/8
B. Dyeing 2145 52/8 42/8 51/4 46/4 55 43/12 52/8 47/8 50
Central India (Ord) 420 19 21 20 21/8 20
Colaba 268 76 75/8
Edward 807/8 25 17/8 30 21/4
Finlay 318 15 18 16 17
Gokak 320 18
Kohinoor 665 61 62 60 63 59 64/8 61 63 59 62 61/8
India United (Ord) 16/1 16 16/3 16/1 16/3/6 16/2 16/3
Indore 770 73/12 67/8 70
Morarjee 765 70
New Great 418 18/8 17 18
Phoenix 770 68/12
Simplex 326/8 24 27 26 27 25 26
Swadeshi 621 17 18 21 17/8 20
Swan 345 46
Tata Mills 72/8 72 75
Vishnu 520 22/8

BANKS.

Baroda 163/8 64
Central 101/8 1/4 3/8
Imperial (Old) 2430 45 40
India 224 24/8
Reserve 156 56/8 55/8
Union 11/7 11/10

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 198/12 98/2
Tram (Ord) 150/8 51/4 51 51/8
Tram (Pref) 71 70/12 71/8 71

INSURANCE.

New India 91 90/8
Bombay Steam 625 26/4
Scindia 38/13 38/15 38/14
Bengal Steel 42/6 42/4 42/8
Indian Iron 47/4 47/12 47/10
Tata Steel (Defd) 2540 50 45 47/8 42/8 53/12 48/12 60 53/12 62/8 47/8 55 50 56/4 45 55 47/8 51/4
Tata Steel (Ord) 461 63/8 63 65 62 63/8 61/8 63
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 168/8 68/12 68/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 435 36/4 32/8 35
A. Cement 235/8 36 35/8 36/4 36
Belapur 235/8 36 35 36
Burmah (Old) 580 72/8 77/8 76/4
Burmah (New) 200 197/8 98/12
Port Canning 107
P. Construction 220
Shivrajpur 58/8 58
Tata Chemical 17/12 18/3
Western India Match 352/8

BOMBAY COTTON

The local market was due to open at Rs. 425/8 for January delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 424/8 and was quoted at Rs. 425. The demand for ready cotton remains very satisfactory and the Government cotton is also well absorbed and basis are firming up. However the forward market is influenced by powerful groups of operators as Bears believe that old crop tenders against January contract will not be found favourable. There was moderate selling and January declined to Rs. 423.

Thereafter there was scattered short covering and January improved to Rs. 424/8. Trading was restricted and price movement was confined to a narrow range.

The small rally was not maintained and January again declined to Rs. 422 under renewed selling.

The market once again rallied to Rs. 424 but reacted at Rs 423/4 but improved to Rs. 425 on short covering. The market finally closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C.	424	12	0
D. C. C.	434	0	0
I. C. C	442	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 820 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY Dec. 11.

I C C Jan. Highest 430-1/2 Lowest 425 Closing at 5-30 p.m. 425-3/4

I C C March Highest 439 Lowest 434 Closing at 5-30 p.m. 434-3/4

I C C May Highest 447 Lowest 443 Closing at 5-30 p.m. 443-3/4

Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 45/11/6 Lowest 45/4/3 Closing at 5-30 p.m. 45/4/9

GOLD & SILVER

After a drastic drop in gold the market is again supported by professional operators and there was a steady improvement in quotations. Forward gold opened at Rs. 81/4 and advanced to Rs. 82 under professional support. At this level there appeared some realising and the improvement was checked and gold stood at Rs. 81/11. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 81/12. Forward silver opened at Rs. 133/12 and advanced to Rs. 134/4 and steadied at Rs. 134/2. Ready silver of 99 per cent fineness was placed at Rs. 134/8 and 96 per cent fineness was quoted at Rs. 134/2. Tone of the market was steady.

The improvement was of a technical nature and later renewed selling appeared and the market closed quiet as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	133	15	0
Forward Silver	133	15	0
Ready Gold	81	7	0
Forward Gold	81	6	0
Sovereigns	58	0	0

India To Get German Industrial Equipment

BERLIN, Dec 11, (USIS): The four-power Allied Control Council Monday allocated 26 industrial plants in western Germany to 19 Allied nations, including India. In a joint move to cripple Germany's war-making potentialities and get the complex reparations machinery off to a good start, the Council stipulated that 17 "western" powers shall receive 52.2 per cent of the installations covered by Monday's order, while Russia and Poland will receive 47.8 per cent.

The properties involved are currently valued at 93 million dollars. They include the Friedrich Krupp Huttenwerke at Borbeck, the Blohm and Voss shipyards at Hamburg, the Deschemag, Weser shipyards at Bremen and the Kugel Fischer ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt. All properties involved are situated in the British, French or American zones. It was emphasized that allocations cover only movable equipment and not buildings.

The vast Krupp steel works at Essen were not included in Monday's order because the authorities agreed that the complex nature of that installation requires further study. I. G. Farben industries were not included because the four powers already hold joint title for these properties.

Valuation of properties was based on the 1938 replacement value minus depreciation and war damage. It was emphasized that such valuation covers only Monday's allocations and may be changed for additional lists of allocations expected soon.

The 17 "western" nations, whose individual allocations will be decided by an inter-Allied reparations agency, are the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Egypt, the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Denmark and Norway. Poland and Russia have an agreement whereby Poland receives 15 per cent of all German reparations allocated to Russia and Poland jointly.

Increase Of Rs. 14/- Crores In Note Circulation

The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 7th inst shows an increase of over Rs. 14 crores in notes in circulation at Rs. 1190,45,17,000. Details are as under:—

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES: Notes held in the Banking Department Rs. 10,08,55,000; Notes in circulation Rs. 1190,45,17,000; Total Notes issued Rs. 1200,53,72,000. Total Liabilities Rs. 1200,53,72,000.

ASSETS: A. Gold Coin and Bullion: (a) Held in India Rs. 44,41,45,000; Sterling Securities Rs. 1082,32,89,000; Total of A Rs. 1126,74,34,000; B. Rupee Coin Rs. 15,95,11,000; Government of India Rupee Securities Rs. 57,84,27,000. Total Assets Rs. 1200,53,72,000.

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.853 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES: Capital paid up Rs. 5,00,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,00,000; Deposits:—(a) Government (1) Central Government of India Rs. 455,76,02,000; (2) Government of Burma Rs. 2,35,05,000; (3) Other Government Account Rs. 14,30,51,000; (b) Banks Rs. 85,35,80,000; (c) Others Rs. 14,12,10,000; Bills Payable Rs. 2,19,35,000; Other Liabilities Rs. 10,66,41,000. Total Rs. 594,75,24,000.

ASSETS: Notes Rs. 70,08,55,000; Rupee Coin Rs. 44,50,000; Subsidiary Coin Rs. 1,69,000; Bills Purchased and Discounted:—(c) Government Treasury Bills Rs. 48,71,000; Balances held abroad Rs. 555,78,39,000; Loans and Advances to Governments Rs. 5,00,000; Other Loans and Advances Rs. 5,00,000; Investments Rs. 19,89,63,000; Other Assets Rs. 7,93,87,000. Total Rs. 594,75,24,000.

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

NO SALES OF PRIZE BONDS.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds 1949 will no longer be available for sale at any office of issue.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of September:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

	During Sept. 1945.	During Sept. 1944
British India	307,982	283,981
Indian States	59,035	57,053
Total—India	367,017	341,034

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

Tata Ordinary 463, Tata Deferred 2552/8, Indian Iron 47/12, Steel Corpn or Bengal 42/9, Bombay Dyeing 2150, Central India 419/6, Century 925, Gokak 318/2 Kohinoor 661/4, Simplex 326, Andhra Valley 1830, Tata Hydro 213/12, Tata Power 1952/8 Associated Cement 236/4, Belapur 235, Bombay Burma (Old) 575.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT Dec. 12.

Cocoanuts Raw 116, Dry 115, Cocoanut oil 470, Copra Office 295, Dilpasand 290, Madrasnottam 320, Goodgooda 320, Pepper Wynaad 390, Country 335, Dryginger Chernad 325, Ernad 315, Coffee Robusta 90.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

Bombay produce market was firm on short covering. Groundnuts Madras Goa Dec./Feb. delivery were quoted at Rs. 18 and Nizam Goa Dec./Feb. were placed at Rs. 17/15. Bombay Khandesh delivery were quoted at Rs. 17/12. Castorseeds Bombay were quoted at Rs. 16/4. Nawlakhi at Rs. 16/6 and Goa at Rs. 16/7. Linseed C. P. was quoted at Rs. 20/5. Bombay February/March business was done at Rs. 20/6 and March/May was quoted at Rs. 20/4.

Hooliganism In Calcutta

Exchange Of Brickbats Before Senate Hall

CALCUTTA Dec. 11, (U. P. I.): The Senate Hall (Calcutta University) where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to address the students this evening became a scene of disturbance at about 4 this afternoon. It is reported that brickbats where thrown at the Senate Hall and some glass panes were broken. Some persons are reported to have sustained injuries.

The police arrived on the spot and brought the situation under control. The area is still under Police guard.

It is stated that loud speakers were set up in the hall and microphone was also fixed outside the Hall. A Muharrum procession while passing by the College Street in front of the Senate building objected to music being played in the Hall. This led to a dispute and it is reported there was an exchange of brickbats.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 5/32 1 to 4 Months.

Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 3/16 5 and 6 Months.

BAR RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D. D. 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D. D. 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D. D. 1/6 1/16.

LONDON/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D. D. Rs. 328-1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D. D. Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299 D. D. Rs. 297 1/2.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steadier.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c, Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1-1/4 p c.

Tone: Easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

Chicago grains closed quiet, reflecting a desire to await further developments, particularly in connection with possible revision of the 1946 rye ceilings recently announced by the office of price administration as well as publication of 1946 corn loans. Meanwhile scattered December liquidation and hedges encountered routine commercial support.

December 1.80-1/2 bid (1.80-1/2 bid).
May 1.80.1/2 bid (1.80.1/2 bid)
July 1.77-5/8 to 1.77-5/8 (1.77-5/8 to 1.77-5/8).

RISE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

New York Cotton market opened steady. The opening gains were extended by increased price fixing against both textile orders and export sales which however met with a scarcity of contract the smallness of the official crop estimated although limited trade expectations helped prices to advance. The tightness of desirable grades, expanding export demands and usual inflationary impulses were contributing factors. Towards noon, realising was encountered and this stamped the advance. The market at noon ruled steady. Latterly prices ruled very steady with considerable price fixing particularly in March and May 1946 deliveries the chief feature. Hedges were unimportant with weather news unfavourable.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

December	24.81+11
January	24.60+11
March	24.71+11
March highest (3 p m)	24.72+12
March lowest (10 a m)	24.62+02
May	24.60+12
July	24.24+08
October	23.42+05
December	23.33+04
Middling Spot	25.21+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	24.76+10
March	24.68+10
May	24.62+14
July	24.28+13
October	23.46+11
Middling Spot	24.35+15

NEW YROK COTTON

December	unquoted
March	24.68
May	24.68

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Spot 44d Forward 44d Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Dec. 11.

T. T. London on::

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.45 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) unoffered

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 61 quoted Dec/Jan (old or new crop)

Australian Wheat (Bags) unoffered

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 11.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	90-5/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2	102-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	89
National Bank of India	42

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

United States price of foreign silver 71.1 cents

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents

Socialist M. P.'s Assurance

Labour Will Attend To India As Soon As Home Front Is Organised

KARACHI, Dec. 11 (API): The Indian constitutional issue will figure prominently in Parliament after the recess and it will be one of the main subjects for its consideration, according to Mr. Harold Davies, Socialist Member of Parliament who arrived at Karachi to-day from the United Kingdom.

Expressing his views on the Indian political question, Mr. Davies in an interview to the 'Associated Press of India, said: We have a mandate from the British people which entitles us as Government to go ahead with our schemes of nationalization and reconstruction at home and develop outside and within the British Commonwealth international understanding and to cement the understanding an intelligent approach will be made to the problems of independence for India by the Labour Government.

As soon as we see that the home front is organised, especially with regard to full employment, housing and coal-production, the Government will give more attention than ever before to India, because I personally believe that India whose latent powers and potentialities are encouraged by Britain will be a bigger and freer market.

An honest approach to the Indian problem will give the British nation a comrade in the east who will stand by her in her time of need as she stood by her in the past.

The Indian people must not be led to believe that the Labour Party is dominated by personalities of Mr. Churchill. We have our own people who are capable of arriving at independent judgment and who honestly desire to see a happy and tranquil India.

Mr. Davies referred to the proposed parliamentary delegation to India and said: It will be the type of delegation that will go about with its eyes open and find out and see things for itself.

Dealing with the mission for which he is visiting India, Mr. Davies said: I have come to lecture to sections of the forces in India.

Mr. Davies will visit Delhi, Rangoon, Singapore, S.E.A.C. Headquarters and Colombo.

Private Enterprise And Electric Supply

Noel Paton's Plea For Wider Scope

"That a rigid exclusion of private initiative and enterprise would not be to the ultimate interest of the country" was reiterated by Mr. V. F. Noel Paton, commenting upon the Government of India's industrial policy, in his presidential address at the fifth annual general meeting of the Association of Electrical Undertakings, Bombay Province, held in the Conference Hall, Electric House, Colaba, Bombay, on Wednesday. Referring to the electric supply industry, Mr. Noel Paton recognised the essential part the State must play in building up multi-purpose projects, involving high and complicated capital charges, but he was of the opinion that the entrepreneur should have a wide measure of freedom to supplement the State's services in the field of distribution. He expressed the view that not to pay regard to this would only mean further delay in the electrification of the country.

Mr. Noel Paton was not satisfied with the Government of Bombay's response to the Industry's offers of coloperation. He added that the Association was not granted representation on the Provincial Industrial Committee.

INEQUITY

Criticising the Electricity Duty, which he regarded as restrictive, Mr. Noel Paton said that if it remained in its present form, the consumer of electricity would bear an unequal burden, in that while the proposed Sales Tax (from which electricity was excluded) was 1/2 anna in the rupee, the incidence of the tax on electricity, say, in the City of Bombay, was as high as 10 annas in the rupee. He also urged the necessity for the earliest possible modification of controls to suit present conditions, if not early complete removal thereof, as this prevented the electric supply undertakings from resuming normal development interrupted by the war.

The following were elected to the Council for 1946:— Mr. A. L. Guilford; Mr. S. J. W. Baldwin; Mr. J. B. Maneckji; Mr. N. C. Javeri; Mr. V. F. Noel Paton; Mr. P. E. Patel; Mr. F. J. Hecht; Mr. N. N. Adajania; Mr. K. S. Guzder and Mr. E. A. Nadirshah.

PATRIOTIC SONS OF INDIA

Ceylon Indian Congress Demands Immediate Release Of Those On Trial

COLOMBO, Dec. 10 (A.P.I.): Demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the I.N.A men kept in detention by the British Government in India, the Ceylon Indian Congress Committee at a meeting at Kandy, yesterday, passed a resolution unanimously condemning the action of the Government of India in trying "those patriotic sons and daughters of India as criminals" and exhorting all lovers of freedom to contribute liberally towards the I.N.A. Fund started by Mr. S. Thondaman, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress.

Another resolution condemned the action of the British Government in trying to protect the Dutch and French Imperialisms in Indonesia and Indo-China and in using Indian troops to suppress the "heroic struggle for freedom" by Indonesians and Annamites".

By another resolution the Committee welcomed, unreservedly the transfer of power into the hands of the people of this country but reiterated that they cannot acquiesce in the scheme in which the Indian community in Ceylon would be prevented from taking legitimate place in the body politic of the Island.

Colonel J. L. Kotelawala, Minister of Communications and Public Works, is proceeding to Delhi on December 18th to continue exploratory talks recently held there between representatives of the Government of India and Ceylon Government regarding the Island's civil aviation plans.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO KALI NATH ROY

CALCUTTA Dec. 12. (U.P.I.)

Conveying his deep sorrow at the death of Mr. Kali Nath Roy, editor of the "Tribune," Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter written to Mr. Samarendra Nath Roy, the eldest son of Mr Kali Nath Roy says:

"It grieved me to learn from Satis Babu that your great father was no more. You may know from your father that we were friends. We often met and exchanged views. My condolences to you all."

CAWNPORE Dec. 10. (A.P.I.): Pandit Bishambharnath Sharma (Kaushik) a well-known Hindi writer, died this evening of liver trouble after a brief illness.

The funeral ceremony will be performed tomorrow morning.

COTY (England) LTD.
2 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON
have pleasure in announcing that all enquiries in respect of the sale of Coty product in India should now be addressed to their agents as follows:
for BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, LAHORE & SIND:—
Messrs. GEOFFREY MANNERS & CO. LTD.
5/12 QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY
for MADRAS PRESIDENCY:—
Messrs. T. A. TAYLOR & CO. (Madras) LTD.
100 ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS

'ASPRO'
is here!
REFUSE CLEVER IMITATIONS, SEE THAT THE WORD 'ASPRO' IS ON EVERY TABLET.
'ASPRO' STOPS PAIN & FEVER IN 10 MINUTES. IT DOES NOT HARM THE HEART OR STOMACH.
'ASPRO' CONTROLLED PRICES AS.1 PER PACKET OF 3 TABLETS. As.10 PER PACKET OF 30 TABLETS.
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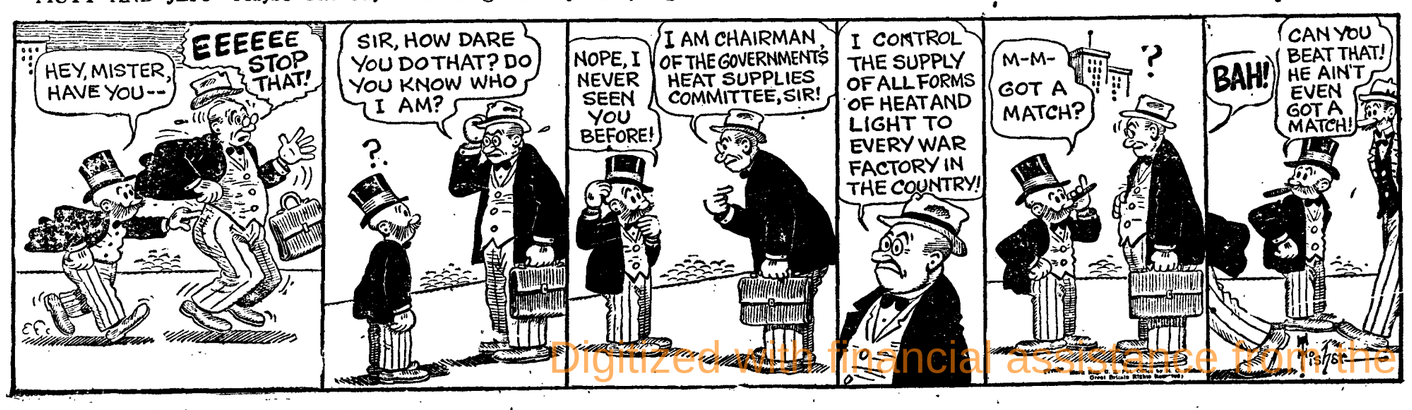
'ASPRO' IS SOLD EVERYWHERE

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe The Guy Was Going To Sulphur Springs To Cool Off

By BUD FISHER


HEY, MISTER, HAVE YOU--
EEEEEE STOP THAT!
SIR, HOW DARE YOU DO THAT? DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?
?
NOPE, I NEVER SEEN YOU BEFORE!
I AM CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT'S HEAT SUPPLIES COMMITTEE, SIR!
I CONTROL THE SUPPLY OF ALL FORMS OF HEAT AND LIGHT TO EVERY WAR FACTORY IN THE COUNTRY!
M-M- GOT A MATCH?
?
BAH!
CAN YOU BEAT THAT! HE AIN'T EVEN GOT A MATCH!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

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To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Man of 29 cultured and enlightened wants an educated and musically talented Vadama girl, 16-20 Horoscope or particulars to Box No. 261 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted good Canvasser for Rope Business House. Must command influence with mills and Gin Factories. Excellent prospects for right man. Applicants must state lowest salary expected. Apply to Box No. 288, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately an experienced and qualified manufacturing expert and a Mechanic to run a match factory. Apply with full particulars and certificates to Box No. 277, "Bombay Chronicle."

If you want any kind of Employment in India or abroad, apply for our "Terms." Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (274)

Wanted an Engineer, having experienced in Paints and Varnishes and Oil Refining. The applicant should be able to undertake the work of erection. Apply with testimonials stating age, experience, qualifications and minimum salary acceptable. Write to Box No. 279, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Engineer to manufacture in Cawnpore Aluminium Products from Aluminium Scraps of Aircraft on terms of Partnership or on Salary basis. Candidates should apply with their reasonable terms to Box No. 258, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Assistant Weaving Master qualified and experienced in Woollens and also experienced Jobbers for Platt Looms. Salary according to qualification and experience. Apply: Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Post Box 1212, Bombay 1. (5836)

Wanted an Engineer to work on Mirrless oil engine 300 to 400 B. H. P. experience of at least five years essential. Apply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Famous for successful education in Specialized Courses of Company Secretaries, Accountants, Bank Officers, General Commerce, Gregg Shorthand etc. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (285)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Medical Propagandists required by established pharmaceutical works for Bombay, C.P., C.I., Delhi and Madras. Must be experienced. Box No. 267, "Bombay Chronicle."

Years of Strenuous research resulted in specific treatment for Hernia & Hydrocele, without Surgical Operation. Not a remedy to be sent by post, but substantial treatment giving mathematical results lasting. For particulars apply with 1½ As. stamps or cover to Dr. P. S. Rao, (Regd), Electro-Clinic, 99, Poonamalloo High Rd., Kilpauk, Madras. 164

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or wholesale dealers. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (240)

FINANCIAL

Few shares are still available on Hindusthan Motors Ltd. below par. Please apply Calcutta Share Dealers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (191)

Wanted—A financier for a well experienced business man with good influence in South India, to start any business (preferably radio's) in Bangalore, promising very good returns. Apply—N. Rao, 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6. (270)

Loan-Scholarship available for education in India or abroad, repayable on liberal terms. Parents, Guardians and Students interested should write for free particulars enclosing self-addressed envelope containing 2½ annas postage stamps to:—Scholarship Corporation of India Ltd., Post-bag No. 1044, Bombay 1. (223)

PROPERTIES WANTED

Sound Properties Wanted and also are available through: N. B. Parulekar, 157 Princess Street, Bombay 2 (Phone: 24388) (271)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Ready stock of new oil Expellers, Standard type for Sale. Correspond with Krishan c|o Santram Sahibdyal, Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3. Phone 22134. (263)

For Sale Two Electric Cutting Machines, American make, and One Beading Machine with Electric Motor. All three brand new. Also 32 Sewing Machines, Singer 45K1 in good working order, with Electric Motors and accessories. Apply:— Polco, 32, Apollo Street, Opp. Share Bazar, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. (281)

For Sale One Bicycle Motor Generator Set, 2 KVA capacity, motor running on 400/440 volts 3 phase 50 cycles, complete with one Bicycle portable Drill 1.1/2" capacity in steel, one portable Drill 3/8" capacity in steel and one Portable Grinder 6" x 1.1/2" wheel size. All absolutely brand new and unused. Apply Box No. 5861 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

"OPIL"

ORIENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 64-66 Tulsi Pipe Road, Mahim, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December, 1945, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th September 1945.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Tansukhrai M. Karundia and Mr. A. N. Vakil who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business which may be duly brought forward.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th December, 1945 to 2nd January, 1946, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. V. GANDHI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5-12-1945. (5863)

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS, COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st. December, 1945 to 4th January, 1946 both days inclusive

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1945. 5859

NOTICE

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1945 to 4th January, 1946 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 30-12-1945. 5857

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th instant from persons of good financial standing and experience for the work of collecting cash from about 250 Government Grainshops in Bombay and B.S.D. and remitting the same into the Reserve Bank of India on Government account. The tenderer will have to provide his own motor transport and cash collection staff and will have to insure the cash in the Grainshops and take responsibility for the cash while in his custody. A substantial security will be required. Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned during office hours. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. K. RAMAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Finance Department (Supply),
Council Hall, Fort,
Bombay. (5865)

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LTD.
KIRLOSKARVADI, (Aundh State)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Share-holders of the above-named Company that one of the Share-holders of the Company, Mr. Sadashiv Hari Gonjare, C/o The Saswad Mali Company, Ltd., Kopargaon, (Dt. Ahmednagar), informs the Company to move a resolution before the Annual General Meeting, to be held on the 22nd December, 1945, for appointing Messrs. G. M. Oka & Co., Registered Accountants, (Entitled to train Articled Clerks), 180, Budhwar Peth, Poona—2, as Auditors of the Company for the year 1945-1946.

For Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd.,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Kirloskarvadi,
Dated 10th December, 1945 5860

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1945 to 4th January, 1946, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
VALUBHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 30-12-1945. 5858

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available. Benosalts, sparkling health saline, scientific blend, ¼ lb. bottle Rs. 1|12; Trade discounts 25%. Also Cafestrin, anna packets, for fever, pains. Apply Cafestrin, Bombay 2. (282)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LILAVATI DHIRAJLAL BANKER, VASANT DHIRAJLAL, DUSHYANT DHIRAJLAL and GAUTAM DHIRAJLAL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim of whatsoever nature against or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon situate at Chowpatti Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 742 sq. yds. and bearing Collector's new No. 1|153, New Survey No. 7996 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1526 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2571(1) Street No. 36.

Dated 12th December, 1945.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (5862)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between K. M. MENESSE and TRIBHOWANDAS GHELLABHAI in the business of cloth carried on under license No. 32, dated 19-6-1944 of the Bombay Provincial Textile Controller and held exclusively by the said K. M Menesse at the Government approved cloth shop at Jal Chambers, Charni Road Junction, Bombay, and carried on in the name and firm of K. M. Menesse has by mutual consent been DISSOLVED as from Magsar Sud 1st S. Y. 2002 (5th December, 1945) on the retirement of the said Tribhowandas Ghellabhai from the said firm. Our client Mr. K. M. Menesse will now alone carry on the said business in his same name of K. M. Menesse at the same above place under the said license held exclusively by him as aforesaid and he alone will receive all debts and outstandings due to the said firm.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1945.

PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Solicitors for
Mr. K. M. Menesse 5855

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Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.

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M|s GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from M|s Velji Kalidas & Sons and on account and at risk of M|s Kanji Dwarkadas, the defaulting purchasers, sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 13th Inst. at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at our Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Bombay:—

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Terms: 25% Deposit.

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Under instructions from the B. B.&C.I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on Friday the 28th December 1945 at 2 p. m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked goods.

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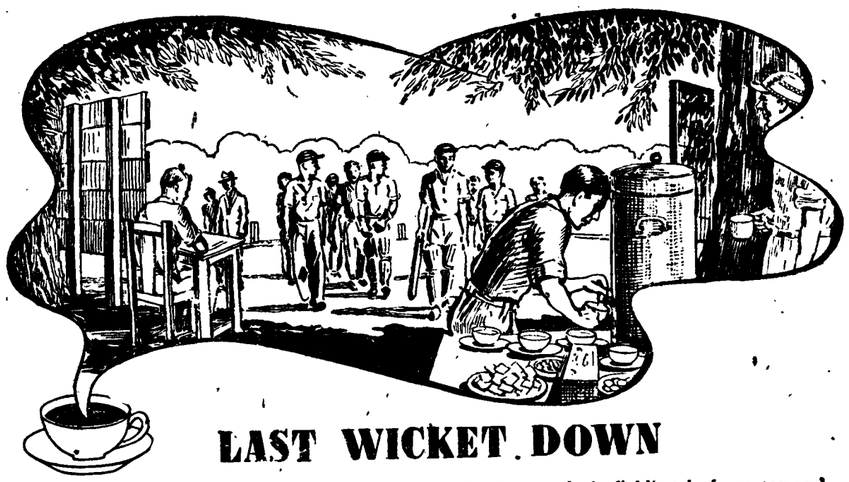

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In the club-tent, hot tea is waiting for the weary players. Brows are mopped, thirst is quenched and the home team relaxes—except for its two opening batsmen. With their third cup of tea, the pads go on, the hot day's fielding is forgotten and they're ready to face the bowling.

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